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GDR SUBMITS PROPOSAL ON ANTISATELLITE WEAPONS BAN

LD041532 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1159 GMT 4 Aug 87

[Text] Geneva, 4 Aug (ADN) -- Ambassador Dr Harald Rose, head of the GDR delegation at the Geneva disarmament conference, today submitted to the 40-state body proposals on a multilateral treaty to ban antisatellite weapons. The coauthor of the document on the "basic guidelines for the treaty to ban antisatellite weapons and to ensure the immunity of facilities in space" is the Mongolian People's Republic.

Preventing the arms race in outer space is an international task of the utmost priority, Ambassador Dr Harald Rose stated as he explained the proposals in the plenary session. He welcomed in this context the draft treaty submitted by the USSR in the bilateral negotiations with the United States, which served the goal of accelerating the conclusion of an agreement and simultaneously paving the way for a reduction in strategic offensive weapons. The disarmament conference can contribute toward ensuring that no weapons are deployed in space and that outer space is used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

The document submitted by the GDR contains rules on the sphere of validity of the treaty, the observance of it, and further negotiations to prevent the arms race in space and to guarantee at the same time that it will be researched and utilized peacefully by all states.

The rules envisage a ban on the use or threat of force against facilities in space, on their destruction, or on interference with their function. They also contain a ban on the development, testing, and deployment of antisatellite weapons in space, in the atmosphere, or in any other place. Antisatellite systems already in existence are to be destroyed. Also envisaged is a ban on changing or modifying space facilities into antisatellite weapons, as well as a ban on the testing or use of manned space facilities as such weapons.

Particular attention is devoted in the document to the issues of verification of a future treaty. The relevant requirements envisage, among other things, international consultations and international onsite inspections for this purpose. The establishment of an appropriate international organ has been considered. Finally, it is recommended that the parties to the treaty should exchange information on the launch and function of space facilities.

ALIA GREETS SWITZERLAND'S PRESIDENT AUBERT

AU011347 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Text] Tirana, August 1 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, has sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Swiss Confederation, Pierre Aubert:

"I have the pleasure that on occasion of the national day of Switzerland, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my own name to convey you sincere greetings and through you to wish the friendly Swiss people progress and prosperity.

"I am convinced that the friendly relations between our two countries will develop further in the future."

FIRST VOLUME OF HOXHA'S DIARY PUBLISHED

AU311143 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Tirana, July 31 (ATA) -- The first volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's diary came off press and was put to circulation.

With this volume begins the series of the diary's publication which contains materials, reflections and notes taken by the beloved and unforgettable leader of the party and people during three decades, 1955-1985.

The diary is an authentic testimony to the daily and comprehensive engagement of Comrade Enver Hoxha in the work and efforts of the people and party for the construction and defence of socialism in Albania. In the notes and analyses included in this work becomes prominent his consistency in working out, applying and defending the line of the party, the great figure of the leader and communist and above all, the revolutionary method and style in work.

Through the first volume of the diary, which contains unpublished materials, on moments and events of a three year period (1955-1957) the reader will be acquainted with the ideas, work and efforts of Comrade Enver Hoxha, at the head of the party, for the socialist industrialization and collectivization of agriculture, for the development and perfection of superstructure, for the strengthening and defence of the party and the dictatorship of the proletariat from the revisionist threat, from Titoism and its agency in Albania and from the Khrushchevite revisionism, which was laying roots and strengthening its positions in the leadership of the CP of the Soviet Union.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CYPRIOT PARTY GENERAL SECRETARY

AU041815 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 4 Aug 87

[Text] Sofia, August 4 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, met here Mr. Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL) of Cyprus.

The two sides exchanged information on the situation in both countries, of the tasks which the BCP and AKEL are solving in implementation of the resolutions of their latest congresses and discussed topical issues of the international situation and of the international communist and workers' movement.

Discussing the Cyprus problem the two sides condemned the attempts to divide Cyprus. They stressed the necessity for a peaceful, lasting and just solution of the Cyprus issue through the withdrawal of all foreign troops and settlers from the territory of the island so that Cyprus may actually become an independent, sovereign, territorial integral and non-aligned state in the interest of the entire Cypriotic people and of peace in the world. It was stressed that in order to achieve such a solution it is particularly necessary to convene an international conference within the framework of the UN.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Ezekias Papaioannou paid special attention to the struggle for averting the threat of a nuclear war and for achieving a universal and total disarmament. They stressed the importance of the constructive proposals of the USSR and the other socialist states in promoting peace and disarmament in Europe and the world and stressed the actuality of the Soviet proposals for eliminating medium range missiles in Europe and Asia. Bulgaria's consistent work for turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons was assessed as a contribution to this end.

The two sides stressed the necessity for a further raising of the role of the international communist and workers' movement, for stepping up dialogue and cooperation with all progressive, democratic and peace loving forces in the name of preserving life on the planet, of democracy and progress.

The talks stressed the complete unanimity of BCP and AKEL on all issues discussed and their mutual wish to further promote their fraternal relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 25-30 JULY

AU311836 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newscasts, BTA in English, and the Sofia press during the period from 25 to 31 July reported the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each report given in parentheses):

Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique's president, arrived on 30 July in Bulgaria. At Sofia Airport he was greeted by Todor Zhivkov, Georgi Atanasov, Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, and Dimitur Stanishev. (Sofia Domestic Service 1730 GMT 30 July).

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a plenum of the BCP Central Comittee in Sofia on 28 and 29 July, attended also by "full and alternate members of the Politburo." (Sofia BTA 1638 GMT 28 July) On 30 July Zhivkov received the credentials of the newly appointed ambassadors of Laos (Sofia BTA 1249 GMT 30 July); Spain (Sofia BTA 1234 GMT 30 July); and the FRG (Sofia BTA 1236 GMT 30 July). Also on 30 July Zhivkov greeted at Sofia Airport Mozambique's President Chissano. (Sofia Domestic Service 1500 GMT 30 July)

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received on 27 July in Sofia Andonios Dhrosoyiannis, Greece's minister of public order. (Sofia BTA 1749 GMT 27 July)

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, took part on 23 July in a meeting of the Vidin Okrug party and state aktiv, at which the struggle against crime and violations of public order laws were discussed. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 July, p 2) On 27 July in Sofia Dimitur Stoyanov attended the meeting between Georgi Atanasov and Andonios Dhrosoyiannis, Greece's minister of public order. (Sofia BTA 1749 GMT 27 July)

Milko Belev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, Central Committee secretary, and chairman of the National Assembly Permanent Commission on Foreign Affairs, on 24 July in Sofia received visiting Mexican parliamentarians Sergio Vals and Rosa Maria Armendaris. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 July, p 6)

Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Comittee, on 23 July in Plovdiv took part in the constituent assembly related to the establishment of a new agricultural and cooperative bank. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 July, p 8)

Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, received in Sofia Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary. Date not given. (Sofia Domestic Service 1900 GMT 27 July)

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received in Sofia Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee Secretary. Date not given. (Sofia Domestic Service 1900 GMT 27 July)

Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Sofia Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary. Date not given. (Sofia Domstic Service 1900 GMT 27 July)

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended on 27 July in Sofia a reception given by the DPRK Embassy on the occasion of the DPRK revolution's victory. (Sofia Domestic Service 1930 GMT 27 July)

MECCA EVENTS 'BENEFIT IMPERIALIST FORCES'

AU051538 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Aug 87 p 7

[Julius Loerincz commentary in the "On the Margin" column: "Adding Fuel To the Fire"]

[Text] The dramatic and tragic events in Mecca are inseparable from the tense and conflicting situation in the Persian Gulf. A new battle front is being opened, and the threat that the war conflagration will spread from the battlefields of the Iran-Iraq war to other latitudes and other states has increased.

The clashes in Mecca were not only a manifestation of the power conflict raging between the two, probably most influential, Muslim countries -- Saudi Arabia and Iran. They were also possibly a portent of new social storms in the area while simultaneously being an irritable, and therefore defensive, reflex action of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is beset by pressure and manipulation on the part of the United States. Actually, Iran had signalled in advance this confrontation in the holy Muslim pilgrimage city of Mecca, when it announced that a demonstration of 150,000 Iranian pilgrims would be held there last Friday [31 July], and that it would be oriented against the Saudi Arabian regime, which in view of its collaboration with U.S. imperialism, has now become unworthy of guarding the Muslims' holy places -- Mecca, the birthplace of Mohammed, founder of Islam, and Medina, the place where he is buried. At the same time, the action was to have been a protest against U.S. presence in the Gulf region.

However, who will recall all this today, in the atmosphere of the tragedy which has claimed hundreds of human victims?

There is no doubt that Saudi Arabia's priority in international policy is cooperation with the imperialist states, which are making use of Saudi Arabian economic and financial potential for preserving their own stability. Likewise, they are making use of this potential, with Riyadh's help, for promoting reactionary strategic plans in the Near and Middle East. But is the potential domination of the Iranian version of radical Islamic fundamentalism, with the chauvinist activity of a deeply conservative religious state, a more suitable replacement for reactionary Riyadh, or perhaps a more acceptable model for solving the problems in the area? Scarcely so.

The outbreak of conflicts like the one in Mecca particularly benefits the imperialist forces (which have obviously added their own fuel to the fire) in their effort to split the developing countries and to turn them against each other in the Near East. The United States, in particular, is making use of the fact that conflict situations are playing the role of an integrating factor in present Iranian leadership's policy: under the banner of fighting for the "Islamic revolution," Tehran finds it easier to unite its society, distracting its attention from the urgency of resolving the real social, economic, and political problems of development. In this context we know of Ayatollah Khomeyni's statement about the Iraq-Iran war, that "were there no war, we would have to invent it."

The events of the past few days, and particularly the massacre in Mecca, have even more emphatically drawn attention to America's risky adding of fuel to the fire by constantly strengthening the U.S. presence in the Persian Gulf. The United States is operating there at variance with the UN Security Council resolution on the need to end the Iraq-Iran war, although it was co-author of the resolution and had voted for it with the other permanent members of this UN body. [paragraph continues]

In a situation demanding at least restraint, but especially a constructive attitude, U.S. policy is again dominated by an obsession to foist U.S. supremacy on others -- regardless of the needs of peace and security, and of the rights and legitimate interests of other nations and states.

DISSIDENTS ASK FOR KAZAKH STUDENT PARDON

AU051522 Paris AFP in English 1508 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Prague, August 5 (AFP) -- Czechoslovak dissidents have signed a petition asking Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to pardon a Kazakh student sentenced to death for his role in riots in Alma Ata last December, reliable sources said here Wednesday.

The sources also said that police had detained a leader of the human rights dissident organization Charter 77, Jaroslav Sabata, as he arrived in Prague Tuesday to deliver the petition at the Soviet Embassy.

Mr. Sabata was held for three hours before being sent back to his home town of Brno, south-western Czechoslovakia, the sources said.

Police confiscated the original of the petition, they said, but copies were made public Wednesday.

The 77 members and sympathizers of the dissident human rights organization asked Mr. Gorbachev to pardon Kairat Ryskulbekov, 18, a Kazakh architecture student.

Capital punishment is "unworthy of the civilized world," the petition said, expressing the view that the "student demonstrations" in Alma Ata were at least partly justified.

The petition added that the "lack of information about the circumstances" of the riots was incompatible with the policy of "glasnost," or openness, espoused by Mr. Gorbachev.

Mr. Ryskulbekov was found guilty of killing a "drujinik", a police voluntary auxiliary, and of beating up a militiaman during riots last December, the Kazakh edition of the Communist Party daily PRAVDA reported.

The bloody nationalist riots erupted in the Kazakh capital of Alma Ata after Kazakh party chief Dinmukhamed Kumayev was sacked and replaced by a Russian.

Soviet officials said two people were killed in the riots, but diplomatic sources in Moscow said about 20 died.

Prominent Czechoslovaks signed the petition, including dramatist Vaclav Havel, former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, who served in the government led by Alexander Dubcek during the "Prague spring" liberalization period in 1968.

Ladislav Lis, vice-president of the International Human Rights Federation, also signed the petition, the sources said.

Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and Hungarian dissident leaders have also asked for Mr. Ryskulbekov to be pardoned.

FOJTIK SPEECH TO JOURNALISTS PUBLISHED

AU051500 Prague TRIBUNA No 27 in Czech 8 Jul 87 pp 1,3,4,5

[Speech by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the Ninth Congress of the Union of Czechoslovak Journalists in Prague on 28 June: "Taking an Active Part in the Great Transformations of Society"]

[Text] Comrades, allow me first to discharge a pleasant duty and convey to you greetings and wishes for the complete success of your meeting from the CPCZ leadership, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and Comrade Gustav Husak personally.

Comrade Risko has already briefed you on the meeting of a selected group of journalists with Comrade Husak. For the whole of our ideological front and propaganda, this meeting signifies a major encouragement in their responsible and qualified work. It is an expression of the great appreciation for this work and an expression of its social importance, particularly today as party and society wage a determined struggle to implement the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress, the strategy of accelerating socioeconomic development, and to carry out restructuring in all sectors of social life. Our socialist journalism also has to contribute to the success of this struggle, a struggle that is very hard as it is connected with the re-evaluation of many issues, the arduousness of bringing about changes in the way people think and their attitudes, and the need for a truly creative, bold, yet simultaneously well-thought-out course of action in all walks of our life. There is no doubt that, in its conclusions, this congress will also address these issues. The CPCZ Central Committee relies on the mass information media. I believe that I can state with justification that our journalism, that the journalistic front will not disappoint this confidence, even now, when they are confronted -- and I am not exaggerating -- with extraordinary tasks and duties.

As the report of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists and the course of discussion so far bear out, the journalists are aware of these tasks and duties, which are in the focus of the attention of the congress.

I would like to say how I appreciate this businesslike tenor and character of the congress proceedings. The criticism that can be heard here demonstrates a genuine effort to remove shortcomings that worry us. It is an expression of efforts to raise the standard of the work of journalists to a higher level in line with new needs and requirements. And that is the most important thing today, as has also been pointed out during the meeting with Comrade Husak. Nowhere, in no editorial office, must we be satisfied with the achieved standard of work and think that there is nothing that could stand improvement. Everywhere, in every editorial office, the work so far must be critically scrutinized, not because nowadays everyone talks about criticism and the need for it, but because without criticism we should be unable -- and this, naturally, is generally applicable -- to cope at the necessary level with the tasks which confront us.

Journalism's Important Assignment [subhead]

It is necessary to think responsibly about each issue of a newspaper, every page, each article, commentary, news item, each television or radio program, every piece of material that we publish in any publication, especially in those with mass circulation, to examine in the editorial offices concerned how convincing and effective are the arguments we use, and to consider to what extent they help the readers, listeners, and viewers whom we address in their political and ideological orientation and in their orientation in life.

We have to ask this question, a question concerning the sense of our journalistic work, again and again, and everywhere. We must not be content anywhere with an evasive or superficial reply, let alone limit this reply only to the formal aspect of this work, to its attractiveness. Even when working on so-called small materials, it is necessary to bear constantly in mind the fact that the mission of our journalism is not only to reflect reality in its interesting outward forms but, above all, to contribute as much as possible to the activation of the human factor, to awaken and deepen people's interest in political life, in the fate of their country and developments in the world, and to guide them toward active and conscious participation in the great common cause of socialist construction, in the formation of a new society founded on the values of socialism.

Those journalists who believe, and rightly believe, that they are abreast of the times should not feel satisfaction either. In the journalism that we need today, this is not enough. Its ambitions must be higher than that. It must tirelessly and incessantly initiate ideas; stimulate development; fight for, disseminate, and defend ideas gained by the knowledge and practice of those who are in the forefront; and persistently call for boldness in the search for new paths of development. However, it also must signal various dangers threatening the society while there is still time and thus head off great losses while it is still possible. It has to warn against every sort of irresponsibility and reckless attitude toward the interests of society and its future. And on no account must it let itself be abused for cheap propaganda and for disguising the complexity of problems that we must resolve in the interest of the further development of socialism, or in the interest of eliminating its long-term deformations. Journalism immediately shares responsibility for how responsibly people approach these problems, how competently they can judge them, how truthfully they see them, and whether they fully appreciate all the factors and connections that can be decisive for coming to terms with them.

There are at least two reasons that we must approach journalistic work in such a demanding and strict manner.

The first stems from the tasks in restructuring our society. The aim of restructuring is to set free and multiply the creative potential of society, to do away with the braking mechanisms that condemn a number of sectors to backwardness, and to exploit the enormous possibilities and advantages of the socialist social system, residing, above all, in scientific management and planning on the one hand, and in broad-based initiative and creative activity on the other. The measure of the involvement of journalism in restructuring will to a considerable degree determine the course, speed, and consistency of the process of restructuring.

The entire outcome of this extraordinarily important effort is, in fact, conditional on the degree to which it becomes the concern of broad social strata; on the degree to which we succeed in establishing the appropriate social climate, which must encourage restructuring and guarantee its consistency and the connection of its elements in the political, socioeconomic, and cultural spheres in a single chain; and on the degree to which we succeed in gradually resolving one problem after another with the broad participation of the public. We see our model in the activity of the CPSU. The January and, most recently, June plenums of the CPSU Central Committee show in a conclusive and thought-provoking way this consistency and purposefulness in the process of restructuring that has been taking place in the Soviet Union in the last 2 years. Profound social chages are accompanied and inspired by changes in the thinking and mentality of the people and the general public; they are directly predicated on extensive "glasnost," on the unprecedented openness of policy, on passionate, serious, and businesslike discussions on disparate burning issues, on confrontations of views that are aimed at promoting and strengthening socialism and deepening socialist democracy and socialist self-management by the people. [paragraph continues]

The information media of the Soviet Union serve us as an example of how to live up to the democratic function of journalism in the socialist society and how to use the media to make sure that the working people are the subject of policy, and not its mere object. It is precisely from this viewpoint that our information media must discharge this function as broadly and as effectively as possible. Incidentally, we were enjoined to do this in one of the key points of the momentous resolution which the CPCZ Central Committee approved at its session this March.

We must now thoroughly discuss what needs to be done for this to happen, since a number of new issues arises in this connection that need to be clarified, not only among journalists. Of course, to clarify them we will also have to overcome once and for all certain prejudices, an expression and, as it were, a syndrome of which is distrust in the constructive role of information media. Understandably, the year 1968 must not be forgotten. Witch-hunts under the guise of so-called democratization, which was marked by extreme intolerance and licentiousness, took place primarily in those mass information media that had been seized and abused by the right wing, by elements that had decided to settle their accounts with [Victorious] February. That has left its traces. These traces also take the form of a certain mental barrier. This barrier prevents some people from seeing in the information media one of the most important instruments of democratization, which is vital for socialism, guarantees its dynamic development, and protects it against social and spiritual corruption. Other people, in turn, are led to believe that the media could serve as a platform of pressure to push through limited group or departmental interests, or even profiteering interests, and to discredit the views and positions of personal adversaries.

The experience that we acquired in the past to a certain extent renders us immune to similar abuse of the information media. But only to a certain extent. It is necessary to keep this experience constantly before our eyes, not to forget it, to use it as the point of departure, and not to allow anyone to belittle it from any position, be it from the right or "from the left." What has been said lately about lessons from the critical development in the late sixties in general -- and it has been said in an absolutely clear and unambiguous way and more than one -- must apply to the information media in particular. No one, abroad or in our country, should speculate with some sort of a recurrence of the unpropitious development of the "post-January policy" of 1968. We will not back away from the leading role of the Communist Party in our society, from the principles of socialism in the guidance of society. We have paid dearly for "experimenting" with these fundamental matters. There is nothing for us to reassess, question, and change in this regard. We must adhere even more consistently to the recognized truth, no matter how unpleasant and bitter it may have been, and still is, for many of those who failed or did not hold their own. There is no loftier and nobler duty than the one which has been consciously assumed by our ideological front, spearheaded by our journalism -- the duty to serve the party, the people, and socialism and to fight for the development and strengthening of the social system that has for the first time in history liberated the working man; turned respect for work whose results enrich society into the basis of spiritual values; and organically combines freedom and democracy based on the elimination of the system of private ownership, exploitation, and social inequality with the idea of peace and brotherhood among peoples.

Of course, what matters -- and we all know this well -- is not proclaiming and espousing these values and ideological and moral principles of socialism, holding them up for admiration, and having them inscribed on one's banner. What matters is implementing a policy that demonstrates their greatness in practice, in the life of society that establishes, by way of revolutionary transformations in the course of socialist construction, the necessary prerequisites for gradually putting them into effect. [paragraph continues]

One of the main reasons for restructuring is to bring our actions, the practical steps of our policy, into harmony with the principles of this policy while reacting to newly arising requirements of the times and comprehensively strengthening the position of socialism as a genuine guarantor of progress, democracy, and peace. After all, the very prospect of the further existence of mankind, the question of its being or not being, of its survival or extinction, is today linked with this task of socialism.

It is precisely in the responsibility and tenacity with which the present leadership of the CPSU responds not only to the problems of the further development of socialism in the USSR, but also to the tasks connected with the overall role of socialism in the world, with the mission assigned to it by the Great October Socialist Revolution 70 years ago, that we see the inspiring international significance of the restructuring taking place in the Soviet Union. The Great October Socialist Revolution opened before mankind the path of transition from capitalism to socialism, and path which, as has already become apparent, is irreversible, and yet immensely difficult and full of hardships. Looking at this path from today's angle of vision, in which the specific historic greatness of the struggles in which individual victories were won gets lost at times, it has also claimed an almost incredible amount of victims. The simplifying approach to this history as a chain of events leading from one triumph to the next has been rightly rejected. In the same way it is necessary to resolutely resist all attempts to cast aspersions on this most important revolutionary epoch in history and to face up to all efforts to force upon the present the angles of vision from which past events and the role of individual personalities in them are assessed by the apologists of the old world, by the enemies of socialism. We draw our creative energy and the strength to embark upon the struggles of today from the revolutionary continuity connecting the present with the immortal work of those who laid the firm foundations on which we build and which also give us the necessary certainty and confidence in the future. Without this certainty and confidence, which the enemies of progress and peace would like to undermine, availing themselves also of historical attacks on values whose validity has been proved by the test of time, we would be unable to hold our own in the complicated era that we now experience and which is taking mankind once again to an important junction. Setting out in the wrong direction this time could result in a catastrophe.

And here we have come to the second reason compelling us to make stricter demands on our journalism and not to allow any self-satisfaction to gain ground on the journalistic front. We must not be content with what has been achieved in this field, must not consider the standard of this work to be adequate, and have to realize that a critical look at one's own work must be an everyday affair and that it must be directed chiefly at the contents of this creative activity. Questions such as how people in our country understand the time in which they live, how familiar they are with the roots out of which the present has grown, how they respect the progressive and revolutionary traditions of their nation, how correctly and sharply they see current problems and the revolutionary character of this era, how they view the competition between socialism and capitalism, and to what extent they understand the specific historical determination of the world revolutionary process and the dialectics of the relationship between contradictions and unity in the world, a world that has become internationalized to an unprecedented extent and whose shared interests must be conveyed and asserted by the socialist countries, all these questions -- and, in particular, the question of which conclusions people draw from the answers to all these questions for their own value system, their views, their political convictions, and their position in life -- must be in the center of the attention of our information media. They must take an interest in all these issues not on some abstract plane, but must treat them as the concern of their day-to-day work on disparate materials which they publish, displaying a high sense of responsibilty toward their readers, listeners, and viewers.

Generalizing the Experience of the CPSU and Other Fraternal Parties [subhead]

It is not by accident that we emphasize education in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian, socialist internationalism as the backbone of our entire political-educational work. People's activity at work and as citizens, their attitude to their duties vis-a-vis society, depend to a considerable degree on the quality of this education. I do not want to enumerate all the things on which this education is contingent, all the things that determine how well the seeds which it sows germinate and what harvest they yield. You yourselves know best how difficult this is. One thing is beyond dispute, however: All this work would be condemned to failure if it did not rely on the daily impact of the information media, on a well-thought-out and responsibly run information policy, and on rich documentary materials truthfully depicting life in the socialist countries and the immense efforts of the fraternal parties and the people of these countries to tackle the problems they face. They cope with these problems all the more successfully the more consistently they assert the law-governed tendencies toward mutual cooperation and assistance, cohesion and integration, and the creative evaluation of experiences gained by each individual country on the path of building socialism, experiences which are becoming our common and exceptionally valuable property.

In connection with the manner in which individual countries of our community respond to the objective need for restructuring and what specific steps they take on this path, our information media are now facing a very topical task -- to carefully familiarize our public with all undertakings aimed at achieving a new and higher qualitative level of the socialist society in a particular country, with their undertakings aimed at speeding up socioeconomic development and at a broad development of cultural life. I do not have to especially emphasize what importance we ascribe in this regard to the initiatives of the CPSU, which has not only drawn up the concept of restructuring, but which is also its catalyst. As a matter of fact, our information media shows this without requiring any instructions or directives to do so. We greatly appreciate their activity in this respect. However, we can also learn a great deal from the other socialist countries. Of course, the experiences of others must be applied so that they strike roots in our conditions. For these experiences to be fully assimilated, they must not be external patterns but must become rooted in our social reality. To prevent these experiences from being compromised and to make sure that they are not approached as something external, time-serving, and fashionable, we must always think about the manner in which we specify and work out these experiences. This must be done, not in order to show that in the end the valuable experience of others is of no use to us, but in the interest of genuine adaptation and optimal application of this experience, and to avoid following a path which has run up against serious problems in one country or another. Here, too, it is thus the actual practice that must serve as the main criterion of the correctness of our action. Whether this action is correct or not should not be determined by outward gestures, by thoughtlessness and rashness in taking over experiences, by the noise and ostentatiousness with which some people are ready at any time to endorse necessary changes, without even lifting a finger to bring them about. [sentence as published]

The expansion and intensification of journalism and reporting on the socialist countries, and the concentration of this coverage on how these countries deal with the real problems of development, what experience they are acquiring in the process, how the conclusions of the Marxist-Leninist theory are acquitting themselves in real life, and wherein their creative power finds its expression, will undoubtedly result in our people having the right idea of what socialism is all about, and seeing socialism as a system that is in constant motion, a system to which any rigidity is alien, a system that must change its forms by adapting them to the stages of development, overcome all kinds of difficulties in this process, and come to terms with the inherent contradictions. [paragraph continues]

Indifference in the face of new problems and the concealment of difficulties and contradictions have always been noxious, disarming and demobilizing forces that are necessary to fight one's way through to new paths of development. Because they were belittled, problems were piling up and their solution was being delayed, which inevitably produced tension and conflicts. As is known, some countries, including Czechoslovakia, were not even spared crisis situations as a result. Restructuring, the need for which was confirmed, inter alia, also by critical analyses of the causes of such crisis situations, must inevitably be coupled with the consistent overcoming of outdated notions of socialism, and notions of socialism that are detached from life or even at variance with life; such notions are under the sway of the practice of socialist construction in periods which required forms and methods of management that have gradually become ineffective and anachronistic.

Fighting for New Thinking [subhead]

It is thus no coincidence that in connection with restructuring, emphasis is also being placed on new thinking. As has been made clear on other occasions, the requirement of new thinking does not contain any call to turn inside out the views and concepts held thus far and to turn matters upside down. It does not contain any call for universal relativism and questioning of the validity of generalized experiences that are at the root of our society's orientation in developments at home and abroad. Those who have always pointed out how "everything in our country is going downhill," all the notorious slanderers of the party and socialism, have no reason to feel gratified that, finally, "they will be proven right." The requirement of new thinking is not their requirement. It is nothing from which the hopes entertained by the forces of the old world that is hostile and alien to socialism could derive their nourishment. The editors of "Radio Free Europe," too, are counting on it in vain. Here, too, they are in for a disappointment, one that will surely be no smaller than the one which was inflicted on them by the visit of Comrade Gorbachev to Czechoslovakia, which, as they were firmly convinced, was supposed to upset political conditions in our country and from which, it seems, they are still unable to recover.

The requirement of new thinking has a precise and specific designation, which stems from the objective need for restructuring and from the tasks of restructuring, as expressed in the strategy of accelerating the socioeconomic development of our society. It is the further development of socialism, and not its weakening, that hinges on the implementation of this strategy, which is at the root of the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

In the current stage of our society's development, two things are particularly important: comprehending the necessity -- the vital necessity -- of the resolute transition of our economy from extensive development to intensive development, and -- inseparably with this -- the necessity of eliminating the mechanism that retards the development of our society, prevents its modernization, especially the influx of the results of scientific-technical development, that is, the creation of conditions for the best possible development and application of the creative potential of society, and broad democratization -- not only proclaimed, but as a genuine activity and initiative of broad strata of the people, work collectives, and citizens. One's attitude to these two questions must today be regarded as the main criterion of progressiveness and conservatism.

Those of you who perused Comrade Gorbachev's speech to the latest CPSU Central Committee session, must certainly have noted what attention he paid to the elimination of obstacles in the way of restructuring in the Soviet Union. Among them, in foremost place, he named "various orders and administrative forms of management of society." [paragraph continues]

There is no reason to see in such forms and orders something that must be inseparably connected with socialism; on the contrary, it shows that these orders and forms not only retard our progress, but endanger socialism. Various bureaucrats cling to them, as well as excuse-makers, and people who have an absolutely formalistic attitude to socialism, people who are not in the least interested in its development, but who mainly think in terms of what advantages are in it for them. The principles of socialism are alien to them. True, from time to time, on various festive occasions, they pay lip service to these principles, but the principles serve only as a pretense, an external facade, and in practice they could not care less about implementing them. Comrade Gorbachev very sharply attacked the selfishness of these people. Conservatism, authoritarian thinking, and contempt for people are attributes that precisely correspond to their philosophy of life. We must not permit their activity to be camouflaged in any way by such false notions about socialism as, for example, that inflexible, rigid administrative centralism should be regarded as the mainstay of the socialist system; mindless reception of directives as an indication of a high degree of discipline, of socialist awareness; and ignoring the interests and needs of the people as a principled approach showing respect for the priorities of society. It is also necessary to put an end to the notion that socialism demands that production dictates to the consumer his needs, that under socialism it is not only possible, but even desirable to ignore public demands, market relations, the law of value, and so on.

It is increasingly obvious what the deformation of the principle of socialism -- "from each according to his abilities, to each according to the quantity and quality of work" -- means as regards compromising it. The violation of this principle is a telling illustration of how the dialectics of the relations between the interests of individuals, collectives, and society as a whole are being ignored in our country, which is at variance with the essence of socialism. However, the trend to egalitarianism is strong; it has, it seems, inerradicable roots. In that respect, however, it is also dangerous, because combating it requires the courage to get involved in a conflict in practically every collective. What is involved here is not just a grave socioeconomic problem, which paralyzes our efforts to raise the quality of production and boost the growth of labor productivity, but also a moral problem. It elicits parasitism, makes relative the fundamental criteria for assessing people, and reduces the importance of the social policy of the party, the socialist state. Most people are honest, they demand social justice and they understand that work alone, is and must be, the foundation of man's social standing under socialism. This is the determining factor of the motivation of not only his work, but the entire social activity, motivation that cannot be reduced to mere material interest, which can, however, be completely underminded or paralyzed by ignoring that interest. Demanding creative, highly productive work of people, requiring that they apply their talents and increase their contribution to the growth of the social wealth, while at the same time tolerating egalitarianism, means moving in a vicious circle.

It is clear that the demand for new thinking cannot be limited to exposing these more obvious conflicts in our life and their individual instances being pilloried by the information media. In this connection I would like to recall Comrade Gorbachev saying the following in his latest speech to the CPSU Central Committee Plenum: "The newness and the great scale of the tasks," he said, "require that we pay systematic attention to a scientific analysis of the course of restructuring, its social and economic consequences, and the contradictions inherent in this complex social process. We urgently need a fundamental breakthrough on the theoretical front, based on a stringent analysis of a complex of the facts pertaining to society's life, on scientific substantiation of the objectives and prospects of our movement. It is impossible to advance successfully with the trial-and-error method. Society has been paying dearly for it. The art of political management requires us to be capable of exposing and effectively resolving conflicts, not covering them up, not accumulating them, but transforming them into a source of progress and development."

A reliable method of doing this, one which closely interlinks theory and practice, is provided by materialist dialectics. Thinking in the categories of materialist dialectics, as contained in the works of the founders of Marxixm-Leninism, is an inspiring example of daring and creativity, of appropriate reactions to the needs of the times and the requirements of development, of a principled solution of all basic issues that are decisive for the upsurge of the revolutionary movement. The restructuring carried out by the USSR follows up this ideological heritage and develops it under the contemporary conditions of developing socialism. This is also an expression of its international significance, and in the respect, too, it is a significant incentive for our own party and society.

Everything depends on how consistently we make use of the opportunity offered to us, how uncompromisingly we proceed in implementing, elaborating, and specifying the program of the 17th Congress, and how extensively we enrich our own experience with the experience acquired by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist society in restructuring.

We are clearly not dealing here with some temporary campaign, but with a turn that must become irreversible -- with a process of change that will gradually affect all aspects of life in our society and introduce new quality in this society. That is why we in our country cannot opt for the road of random attempts, of experiments which regularly sound the retreat when faced with the first serious difficulties. A theoretical substantiation of the entire course of restructuring also cannot imitate scientific work, as was repeatedly the case in the past. This would merely take us out of the frying pan and into the fire. The scientists who think that now they can dust off their 20-30-year-old papers, or those who want to put across the speculations to which they have worked their way during the last 2 decades, as a kind of ideological defense of the bankruptcy of their former political concepts, can hardly contribute anything to the solution of new problems. This solution must be based on specific analyses of the existing situation -- on an analysis of the causes of various negative phenomena, which would make it possible to constructively overcome them.

The Journalists' Responsibility Grows in the Democratization Process [subhead]

I mention this because we are now on the threshold of a period in which public discussions on the key issues of the further development of our society will become steadily more important. We are convinced that such public discussions will become a routine method of socially activating the people on a broad scale. Our information media will have to abandon the method of presenting only fragments of "exchanges of views," one used by some editors to give priority to certain voices in a specific sector, while suppressing others, frequently at variance with the party's policy. Not only does this method fail to reflect the actual state of the public opinion, it also prevents us from making an impact on it, and from shaping it in accordance with the long-term goals which our society has set itself. This method can only be overcome by broadening the discussion base and by involving the broadest possible circle of people, especially people with something to say about the problems under discussion, possessing valuable knowledge and experience, and knowing how to argue in a matter-of-fact way which does not sidestep the burning problems.

In this context a person could ask: what limits do we impose on discussion? Here our position is unequivocal: the limits are defined by the benefit to society and the basic interests of the policy pursued by our party, our state, and the National Front. In order to ensure that the benefit to our society and the basic interests of our policy are respected, we need neither censorship, nor any kind of "self-censorship?" which, in fact, becomes involved only when people write about things they themselves do not believe in, things that go against their conscience. [paragraph continues]

It is obviously impossible to pursue our kind of journalism with such people. This also answers the question whether we bar anybody from discussion in advance. We have no blacklists. Our sole interest is to make ample use of the intellectual wealth of society. Everybody determines his opportunities himself, by his knowledge, his experience, his natural authority, his behavior, and his attitude toward our society. One thing is, of course, quite clear: we will hardly receive correct advice about how to proceed in building socialism from those who are its enemies. And people who preach water but drink wine cannot be convincing, either.

But we have a problem here, and we must look at it more closely. Some of our functionaries are allergic to newspapers publishing a critical view on an issue from the pen of a former party member, let us say from a person expelled from the party in 1970. Sometimes I find such complaints on my desk. Why, they ask, do we let such people speak out? Now what stand should one take on this? One must always look at what is said and assess it very specifically, from a matter-of-fact viewpoint. The fact that a person has been expelled from the party does not mean that he has also forefeited his civil rights; likewise, there are differences between the people who had to leave the party after the crisis period. We must not forget that the events of 1968 were complicated, we must not automatically lump everybody together. A large number of those who believed what at that time was the right wing in the party's leadership were deceived, manipulated by the communications media, and psychologically undermined. As just as a party sanction can be, it cannot become a curse. Those who were punished, carry no stigma because of it. But in stressing this, we do not in the least weaken our assertion that the restructuring on which we are embarking will definitely not lead to the rehabilitation of those who frustrated the resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee session of January 1968 and opened up scope for the counterrevolution.

The development of discussion as an important element of democratization is subordinated to the idea of democratization under socialism. We do not see it as an instrument of political rivalry or a platform for settling accounts and scandal-mongering, or for setting up so-called political figures which frequently turn democracy into a farce. We regard it as a matter of paramount importance, without which society is neither capable of healthy development, nor able to concentrate creative forces on resolving its fundamental issues. Thus, in saying together with our Soviet comrades that its typical feature, one which concerns its very essence and openness, is "glasnost," that means the absence of areas protected against criticism, we are also outlining the responsibilities of journalism. We are not providing journalism with a carte blanche to adopt a carefree, reckless attitude to choosing its topics or attacking some real or imagined nuisance. Neither are we issuing it with a permit to superciliously appraise the people's activity and engage in moralizing, or providing it with a monopoly on brains or with a guarantee that everybody working in this sector is automatically relieved of the duty to answer for his work. I would say outright that this does not make the journalists' life any easier; on the contrary, far more will now be demanded from everybody working in this field, and especially proficiency.

Proficiency in journalism presupposes the renunciation of methods which are still rather widespread and continue to pay tribute to journalistic hustling (which sometimes does not permit a person to ponder decisions either before or after they are made) and to superficiality (which is frequently presented as the virtue of journalistic work and a sign of its universality, whereas in reality it is a sign of dilettantism). Some journalists are trying in vain to cover up these shortcomings with stylistics; regrettably, in some instances even stylistics is lacking. Unhealthy self-assurance is pernicious in any profession; but in journalism, at least in the kind of journalism we want to, and must, have in our country, it is twice as malignant.

Here nobody can make do without systematic studies, without constantly improving his qualification, without working in the field, without working with the people, without attentively and perceptively following what is happening not only in his "own" sector (let us say, in the sphere of foreign affairs, which is still suffering from an alienized diplomatic aberration [trpi zahranicarsky diplomatickou uchylkou], but also in other sectors, particularly related sectors.

It is most welcome that both the headquarters and the regional subsidiaries of our journalists' organizations regard the improvement of journalistic qualification and the professional and political growth of journalists as the focus of their activity, and that they are launching important initiatives in this sphere. These initiatives will have to be supported, and the proposals concerning these matters expanded. The authority of our press and all our communications media is, above all, the result of the standards of journalistic personalities and their ability to communicate with their readers, listeners, and viewers. Their popularity (in the good sense of the word) will increasingly depend on the depth and cogency of the arguments are and how much information they contain. We for our part also have to adopt measures to substantially broaden the possibility of gaining access to the sources of information and to prevent attempts to limit this access, as frequently happens even when tribute is paid to the new Gorbachev course in the same breath. These measures must become part of the material that is being prepared, according to the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium decision, on how glasnost is to be implemented in our country.

However, the proficiency of a journalist is manifested not only in his own statements, but also in the way he works with the aktiv, with experts, with the leading staff in various sectors, and with economic executives, workers, and representatives of all professions. This aspect of journalistic work will become increasingly important.

Black and White Reality Does Not Exist [subhead]

I think that here too, there are many shortcomings and stereotypes which must be overcome. For example, we pay very close attention to economic propaganda. This is correct. In this we must not slacken, especially in the present period, when we are literally fighting for the Eight 5-Year Plan, to ensure its tasks, particularly as regards its quality indicators, and when we are at the same time beginning to restructure the entire economic mechanism -- the vital component for creating an intensive type of reproduction. Economic propaganda will continue to be among the priorities in our activity. But precisely in it we must recognize the necessary interrelationship between the economy and other fields -- also the fact that all changes in the economy require a comprehensive approach, that they cannot be separated from the totality of political, social, legal, and other measurse, that it is necessary to swell the ranks of those who have a say on economic problems. And we definitely must not ignore the various one-sided attitudes that strengthen the infamous tendency to see things in black-and-white (when one sees either the positive or the negative things only, when the real process of economic development and the problems which we not only encounter but we are resolving in one way or another) disappear from the angle of view.

We still come across economic propaganda that respects only the manufacturers, and if it conveys the interests of the consumers at all, it does so in the old manner -- it actually presents complaints only: "I lack this and that, I did not get what I was entitled to" and so on. This viewpoint has its merit, but one has to go for the causes, try to close the circle, not let people think that as consumers they can only present demands, and that when it comes to criticism of production this does not concern them. [paragraph continues]

And one must not forget that the interests of the people, as Comrade Gorbachev says, must be directed, that needs must be created in accordance with the criteria of the socialist way of life. Herein lies the active and considerable task of the information media.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium -- and Comrade Husak spoke about this during a meeting with a journalists' delegation -- has decided that the draft law on state enterprise will be published soon, in the middle of July. A broad discussion on the subject will go on until the end of October. This will be an important test of democracy for the coming difficult period. The Draft Law on State Enterprise corresponds with a similar document which has been adopted in the USSR. One can say that it has been inspired by that document and many of its stipulations are identical. This is understandable because we are interested in the same thing regarding the restructuring of the economic mechanism: in transition from overwhelmingly administrative methods to economic methods of managing the economy. In our country too we must create -- on the basis of total economic accountability, profitability, and funding from one's own resources -- an economic mechanism for an enterprise, ensuring effective internal stimuli for its development an encouraging work for the benefit of the consumer, all-round thriftiness, and extensive utilization of science and technology. However, let us not forget: This transition will constitute an unusually complicated process, which will not be free of tensions and conflicts. The adoption of the Law on State Enterprise (it is to go in effect in 1989) will only be the first step, but an exceptionally important step concerning the enterprise sphere -- the primary component of the economy. However, it will only function as expected provided a new type of central management is established at the same time. Its character was explained in Comrade Gorbachev's speech at the latest session of the CPSU Central Committee and in the resolution of that plenum. The Comprehensive Document for the Restructuring of the Economic Mechanism, which is to be worked out by the end of this year and will go into full effect at the beginning of the next 5-year plan, will stipulate the way we proceed in our country in this respect.

Do Not Wait For Instructions [subhead]

What does this entail for us? That we should engage in discussions and wait for the new mechanism as some sort of salvation? Even today there are signs of temporizing. This is a dangerous tendency that has apparently been called forth by the circumstance that the new economic mechanism is being regarded as something introduced from above that it is supposed to bring about an abrupt turn for the better, making us embark upn the new stage of intensification and completely freeing us from all the things that have been a burden on our economy until now. These burdens include the high production input, the low level at which value is added to raw and other materials, the uneconomical use of manpower and capital assets, the dissipation of resources in capital investment, the shortage of precisely those products that are needed most, the poor quality of products, and so forth.

The new economic mechanism should, indeed, produce a turnabout. The hopes we invest in it in this respect are justified. Why should we initiate it if we intended only to make cosmetic changes to a mechanism that produces considerable losses, and has obviously become outdated? However, the "turnabout" in this case is not a turnabout while marching on a military exercise ground, where one can -- on command -- execute an about face or right face. It will be, and I stress it again, a painful process that must be developed in a sequence of certain phases. Of course, we must be interested in proceeding as energetically as possible so that no time is lost. However, it is precisely with this in mind that we must substantially intensify the ideological and psychological preparation for restructuring, and also the moral preparation of both managerial staffs and the general public, the work collectives. All our economic propaganda must now be subordinated to this.

This, of course, presupposes that we concentrate at one and the same time on the specific tasks of the plan. After all, we drafted the Eighth 5-Year Plan in such a way as to achieve the growth of the national economy on the basis of qualitative indicators. The rate set for the increase of national income (at least 3.5 percent per annum on average) while reducing production consumption in relative terms is also an expression of this. However, the difficulties we have been encountering in the first 2 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and which, if we were to tolerate them, could endanger the fundamental intentions of the 5-year plan, attest to the immense inertia of the economic sphere -- of the managing agencies as well as work collectives; to how deeply the extensive system of management has become ingrained. Although it is being generally rejected, it nevertheless suits a considerable part of the ranking personnel from the top to the bottom, as well as work collectives.

It suits, first of all, those who have become used to "handing out" as if social property belonged to them. "If I feel like it, I give -- if I do not feel like it, I do not give." "I (!) cannot afford it, where should I get it from." This is the vocabulary generally used by some people. And the others are begging, searching for ways and means to soften unfeeling hearts, offering services in return, or trying to corrupt their superiors and thus change the relation of dependence. We praise those who withstand. But we should ask how it is at all possible that some can "withstand." What are the appropriate law-enforcement agencies for? How is it possible that contacts with the "mighty" and various methods (systematically perfected and ever more cunning) of currying favor have become rampant? It would seem that with the restructuring in the USSR and the campaigns conducted in this connection in our country, many people have already grasped that new times have begun. But a habit is a shirt of iron. It is possible that in some respects they will be more careful now. But precisely those so-called trifles, that are still regarded as "normal" are symptomatic. They are fertile soil for methods that will not be easy to eradicate. The linkage is mutual. To go back to the economy: with total economic accountability, independent thinking and decision-making will play a much more important role. However, how many people crave such independence, how many people -- on the other hand -- feel trapped in they are to make a decision on the basis of their own responsibility? They ask for instructions, documents, receipts -- preferably with several copies (for all possible quarters) for everything, they want to be covered on all sides.

This is only one of the many aspects of the transition to the new economic mechanism. I am drawing attention to it to illustrate the complexity of the struggle facing us, and in which our information media will play a role that cannot be underestimated. In this struggle we must not display any frivolity, help spreading illusions about its easiness, and endorse the already mentioned wait-and-see tendency, expecting a "miracle from above" (when a new "Set of Measures" which will "solve everything" will be adopted at last). In this struggle we also must not give in to depression, show any form of resignation when we begin to come across real difficulties, which will necessarily bring disenchantment with them.

Addressing All Important Problems [subhead]

Acute problems, which must be the subject of our journalism' attention, understandably concern all spheres of life in our society. By concentrating the main attention of the economy -- on issues connected with the economic mechanism and plan fulfillment -- we are not pushing them to the periphery of our field of vision. This would not be realistic, anyway. They are forcing themselves upon us. For example, the issues of services, the work of the entire tertiary sphere, everything that has to do with people's needs. These, it seems, are increasing disproportionately to our ability to satisfy them. But this is actually a superficial view, for we have at all times to see how the considerable resources expended in their totality in this sphere are being concretely made use of? [paragraph continues]

And here there are many prejudices at work, fixed ideas, regarded by some people almost as being law, with the result that should someone touch them, he risks in more than one instance being accused of pursuing almost antisocial interests.

We have got used to speaking in superlatives about social policy, at least regarding overall data, or when various international comparisons are being made. This is certain justification for doing so. In many respects we have something to be proud of. But this must not obfuscate the serious problems that must be resolved without delay if we do not want to experience grave difficulties tomorrow.

Let us take ecology. Is that some sort of a matter that has been invented by our enemies or a matter of fashion? Are we not threatened by immense dangers the neglect of which could result in far-reaching, and I am not afraid to say catastrophic, consequences? The issue is not only how much money we will have to invest in the protection of or waters, air, forests, and nature in general. A person is almost taken aback by the lack of education, of culture, by the lack of social and civic indifference one comes across in this respect. Many ranking personnel -- and I must say personnel having considerable responsibility -- are of the opinion that we exaggerate everything in this respect, that we scare people needlessly. Others, and they are the majority, live as if this did not concern them (here we again come across the famous widespread attitude "is that my business?" or "let those at the top worry about it.") We must therefore sound the alarm through the information media! The theory about spreading panic, about needless agitation of the public opinion because we still have only a certain time to survive, is very dangerous. This has nothing to do with fear-mongering, it is a question of mobilizing resources to tackle an exceptionally grave problem, a problem of literally vital importance which, because it is of immense weight, is becoming the subject of our enemies' speculations, is beginning to be -- and clearly will be even more -- misused against us.

In our information media we praise various actions, such as, for example, the Brontosaurus, an action of the youngest ones. This is correct. But let us be careful: let us not create with this the impression that "something is being done," which could put one's conscience at ease. No half-baked measures will help here, they could even be harmful should they serve as an argument that "we do not address the situation." As we have very correctly spoken about it here, it is necessary to consider the whole problem properly and launch systematic propaganda work aimed at protecting the environment, making living conditions more civilized in general, and let nothing and nobody discourage us, going over onto a genuine offensive and mold public opinion in such a way that no one would dare to commit even the smallest irresponsible act here. And it is necessary to proceed with consistency: let us not leave a single corner of our country's territory unchecked in this respect, let us mercilessly put to pillory everything that attests to the noncomprehension of this problem.

We sometimes speak about journalistic ethics, mostly when some journalist publishes incorrect data, or offends the honor of some ministry or official. This ethic must be understood more broadly: as a duty not to keep silent about issues that are of vital importance to our society, its present and, in particular, its tomorrow, to the life of the future generations.

We must demonstrate the offensive nature of propaganda, affirming this journalistic ethic in its broader concept, in all sectors. We have already spoke about problems pertaining to paramilitary [branna] education, about how it is necessary to pay more attention to it, to not allow any pacifism in views or sentiments (and sentiments, psychology can be more dangerous than "pure" ideology). We must object to the way in some places one plays in to the hands of precisely such sentiments, for example in discussions about what young people have to go through when called up to the Army.

We certainly cannot be indifferent to the phenomena of coarseness and harassment, about which one writes. But what we must be interested in in the first place is the preparation of the young generation for the fulfillment of social duties, their patriotic and international upbringing. But our information media, especially those directed toward the young people, are still doing too little.

Or let us take a momentous problem, such as education in the spirit of socialist legality -- civic education in the best sense of the term. Is there nothing to make up for? Has there not been a serious -- and very harmful -- shift in proportions between the grasp of the rights and duties of citizens, while -- and this has to be added -- the situation regarding knowledge of the law is not exactly the best? It is precisely this information vacuum that makes all our propaganda work in this sector, isasfar as it is being done already, hardly effective.

And in this connection I cannot but recall health education. Health is man's most valuable asset. Our health services -- despite all their problems -- are still the testimony to our state's great care for man. But isn't it also about time to ask whether the people themselves should take better care of their own health, with a particular regimen and their entire way of life? After all, health is not just a matter for the health sector alone.

Convincingly Clarifying the Peace Policy of the Socialist Community [subhead]

We live in a complex, but immensely interesting period. Our responsibility -- the responsibility of those active on the ideological front -- is considerable. There is not a single day or single hour in which we could slacken our work in this sector. We must connect everything we do at home with our foreign policy, with the effort we exert together with the other countries of the socialist community to safeguard and ensure peace in the world. I think I can say that our information media pay the necessary attention to this most important taks of our times, and I would like to express appreciation for their work. It will continue to be a part of what is most important in our activity.

By this I do not want to say that we can be satisfied with the standard of every article or commentary from that sphere. There too are things to be improved, especially with regard to making our argumentation more profound, the speed of response, and the persuasiveness of our words. It is particularly important that our people identify fully with what we call the new political thinking, the root of which is the demand to establish and deepen trust among states with different social systems, and that our propaganda displays an even greater initiative than before in promoting this fundamental demand. It is also necessary to do more to explain the global problems confronting mankind today and show the things that must inevitably unite nations for cooperation, and to explain this in the interest of mankind's survival, but also in the interest of further social progress, in the inerest of every country being able to determine its fate according to its own, sovereign will. In this entire effort it is also necessary to point out the role of our socialist community, the Warsaw Pact countries, which have recently reaffirmed that they are the guarantor of peace and progress in the world when they adopted a document on the defensive nature of the organization's military doctrine.

That, of course, must not lead us to weaken, even a bit, our defensive capability. The quest for disarmament, especially in the nuclear sphere, is a complex struggle. And this is also how we must present it in our propaganda; not to spread any illusions. Let us have a look how the situation has been developing since Reykjavik: important talks had been held on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles in Europe, it seems that the proposals, acceptable to both sides, could be signed in the immediate future.

But how these negotiations are being complicated all the time! We are seriously alarmed, for example, by the attempts by U.S. negotiators to keep the nuclear warheads of the Pershing-1A missiles on FRG territory as the "property" of the Bundeswehr after the conclusion of an agreement between the United States and the USSR.

And other obstructions, with which they are coming forward all the time? The issue of so-called human rights, for example. Yes, they are saying, we will sign an agreement, we will give you peace (as if this would be an advantage for us only!), but you must change conditions in your countries. You must "liberalize" them, which, in its totality, means destabilizing the socialist social order. The entire well-known campaign on the "human rights" issue, when a wolf preaches to sheep how they are to behave, is nothing but pressure for fundamental changes that would upset the foundations of socialism in our country. In the interest of this, opposition groups or organizations are to be legalized which would play the role of imperialists' political branches. During his recent visit to the PPR, even the Pope did not forget to discuss the subject of human rights, expressing dissatisfaction with the situation in Poland in that respect. And he immediately coupled his agitation, in which he used Ronald Reagan's language, with support for the banned Solidarity. Before that, as it is known, the PPR was visited by U.S. Senator Kennedy, who bestowed a distinction on one of the Solidarity leaders and encouraged political opposition to fighting socialism. Imperialists are also trying to misuse the human rights campaign against us; in our country too they would like to throw together some representative organization, which they would like to legalize or at least semi-legalize. And, of course: they call these proponents of theirs fighters for freedom and peace! They think that the time has come to activate these "fighters" -- they are even passing them off as those who should assume the initiative in taking over the "Gorbachevist course"! Of course, the visit by Comrade Gorbachev to Czechoslovakia last April was an icy shower for these "proponents of restructuring."

Comrades,

This year is the year of a great anniversary -- the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The October Anniversary is the greatest holiday of all truly progressive mankind. Let this momentous historic date be an impetus for the further development of our work in the propaganda sphere along the entire ideological front! Let it further strengthen us in the conviction that we are taking the correct path, the path of systematic perfection and consolidation of socialism, on whose banner are the immortal ideas of the October, the ideas of Leninism -- the creative and invincible teaching!

I think that there can be no doubt that Czechoslovak journalism will continue to constitute a realiable combat component of the party, the socialist state, and our entire National Front in the ideological offensive which we are developing.

I wish you all -- and through you, all workers of the press, radio and television, documentary film division, and all our information media -- much success in your work and life.

BRIEFS

SOVIET COMPUTER FOR CSSR -- The Julius Fucik Mines concern enterprise in Bilina in the Teplice district has taken delivery of a new Soviet SM-1420 computer, which will replace its 10-year-old RPP-16 S computer. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jul 87 p 2 AU]

W. AUSTRALIA'S BURKE ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD051059 Budapest MTI in English 1000 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Budapest, August 5 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Brian Burke, prime minister of Western Australia, arrived in Hungary on the invitation of Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. His party includes David Parker, minister of minerals and energy, Julian Grill, minister of agriculture, and John Horgan, president of the Development Association of Western Australia.

The visit is aimed at exploring possibilities for economic relations, including exchange of Australian iron ore for engineering and other goods.

During the prime minister's visit, businessman Lang Hancock is to arrive for talks on economic issues.

Brian Burke and party are to hold talks with Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, and other senior government officials, pay a visit to the Budapest Gaz-Mavag and the Byor Raba factories, and meet executives of Hungarian industrial and trading companies interested in cooperation.

KARPATI GREETS PRC COUNTERPART ON ANNIVERSARY

LD301522 Budapest MTI in English 1239 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 30 (MTI) -- Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian minister of defence, has sent a telegram of greetings to Zhang Aiping, Chinese minister of defence, on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

GROSZ, MALAYSIAN PREMIER DINNER TOASTS 27 JULY

LD272310 Budapest MTI in English 2030 GMT 27 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 27 (MTI) -- Karoly Grosz Hungarian chairman of the Council of Ministers gave a gala dinner in honour of his guest Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, Malaysian prime minister, and his wife, in the building of parliament.

Karoly Grosz greeted the high-ranking guests in the name of his government, on the occasion of the first Malaysian prime ministerial visit to Hungary.

Referring back to the talks on Monday the Hungarian premier said that 'we agreed in that' preserving peace, and establishing security of peoples and nations are the most important task of our age. We are deeply convinced that the international peace and security is one and indivisible. We are aware, accordingly, that our interest also lies in the strengthening of the stability, peace and security of the region of south-eastern Asia. In this spirit we support the Soviet proposals aimed at establishing security in Asia, and we welcome every similar well-intentioned initiatives. Following a lengthy period of tension in international relations, promising changes are taking shape. Hungary has far-reaching interests in strengthening this process, because we believe that besides great powers small and medium-sized countries also have to take responsibility.

Karoly Grosz spoke highly of the results of Malaysia in improving living conditions of the people, in establishing national industry and developing agriculture. The multi-national Malaysia has established a unity, providing equal development opportunities for all nationalities, and modernized its society and economy.

Evaluating the prospects of Hungarian-Malaysian cooperation he said that differences cannot hinder our reaching an agreement on international issues and bilateral relations on the basis of mutual advantages and interests. Up to now Hungary has primarily imported raw materials from Malaysia. We see opportunities for establishing more developed forms of cooperation in our commercial relations. Besides developing economic relations we would be delighted to see a similar advance in technical and scientific, cultural and touristic relations promoting an increase of knowledge of our peoples.

In his toast Dr. Mahathir Mohamad said that Hungary's ability of keeping pace with the bigger and more developed nations is regarded highly in Malaysia. It would be useful for Malaysia to adopt certain measures, which resulted in significant changes in the development of Hungarian economy. Hungary can pride itself on the results achieved in telecommunication, vehicle industry, and ship manufacture.

Talking about bilateral relations the Malaysian prime minister emphasized that new ways can be found to increase and expand bilateral trade on the basis of reciprocal advantages. The organization of the "Hungarian Week" in Kuala Lumpur this October can be regarded as a favourable move to this end. I hope that, in turn, we can organize a "Malaysian Week" in Budapest, said the Malaysian premier.

With regard to international issues he pointed to the important role that small countries can play besides the great powers to shape the future of the world. In this context we have to voice our worry about arms race. We have to urge the qualitative advance in disarmament and releasing tension of the various regions.

Dr. Mahathir Mohamad emphasized that he appreciates that Hungary supported Malaysia recently at an international conference in Vienna concerned with drugs and their illegal trade. Finally the Malaysian prime minister invited Karoly Grosz and his wife to Kuala Lumpur.

LAZAR VISITS 22D DISTRICT OF BUDAPEST 5 AUG

LD051929 Budapest MTI in English 1819 GMT 5 Aug

[Text] Budapest, August 5 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, visited the 22nd District of Budapest on Wednesday. At the district party committee he heard a report on the life of the 22nd District having a population of almost 60,000.

Gyorgy Lazar saw the first section of the M-0 motorway constructed around Budapest from a World Bank loan, and the preliminary construction works of a Danube bridge at Budateteny. The HSWP deputy general secretary visited the sports ground of Budafok MTE and saw the sports hall which would soon be completed on an area of 1,150 square metres, with a cost of 40 to 45 million forints.

Then Gyorgy Lazar exchanged views with representatives of the county party committee, the local council, the Patriotic People's Front and other mass organizations and local enterprises on the programme of economic advance.

MICHNIK CALLS FOR OPPOSITION TO GORBACHEV'S REFORMS

AU051939 Paris AFP in English 1931 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 5 (AFP) -- Dissident Polish historian Adam Michnik has called for a common stand of opposition forces in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's reform policy.

Mr. Michnik made the proposal at a recent meeting of the Provisional Council (TRS), the main national body of the outlawed union Solidarity, the TRS weekly Tygodnik Mazowsze reported in its latest issue.

His call was for a common "platform" document reflecting the position of opposition forces in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia on current changes in the Soviet Union, the paper said.

The historian admitted that situations in these three countries were different but such a document was necessary because of the "general crisis of communism".

Several Solidarity leaders differed on how to judge Mr. Gorbachev's policy of remodelling Soviet society (perestroika). Tadeusz Jedynak, Solidarity leader in south-western Silesia, called perestroika "a manoeuvre that can only do us harm". "Nothing has been done in the Soviet Union since Mr. Gorbachev came to power that could not be annulled in 24 hours," he said.

However Bronislw Geremek, one of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa's advisers, said that "what is happening in the Soviet Union today can have a favourable influence on Poland."

Bogdan Borusewicz, one of Solidarity's leaders in the port city of Gdansk, was similarly optimistic. "It is possible that current events in the Soviet Union will become a driving power for Poland, if Mr. Gorbachev continues as he has been going".

LEADERS SEND CABLE OF THANKS TO ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU

AU031504 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Aug 87 p 5

[Cable of thanks sent by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and PPR Council of Ministers Chairman Zbigniew Messner to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the SR of Romania Government.

Dear Comrades: On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of PPR, and on behalf of the Polish people and ourselves, we want to extend cordial thanks for the congratulations and wishes you conveyed on the PPR National Day -- the 43d anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

We fully share your lofty view on successfully developing relations at various levels between our parties, states, and peoples. We are deeply convinced that the unity of ideas and our cooperation as allies will constitute, as it has so far, a decisive factor for deepening friendship and intensifying our cooperation to the benefit of the community of the socialist states and in the interest of peace and socialism in the world.

We want to take this opportunity to convey cordial greetings to you and all fraternal Romanian people, together with wishes for fresh successes in fulfilling the tasks aimed at the construction of socialism in Romania.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the PPR;

Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 21-28 JULY

AU311230 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish monitored from 23 through 29 July reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date and page in parentheses):

On 21 July PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Zbigniew Messner decorated meritorious citizens in Warsaw in connection with National Day (23 Jul, p 2), on 22 July attended the changing of the guard at the Warsaw Tomb of the Unknown Soldier (23 Jul, p 2), and on 24 July sent congratulations to Fidel Castro on the 34th anniversary of the attack against Moncada Barracks. (25-26 Jul, p 2)

PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski sent congratulations to Liberia and Maldives on National Day. (25-26 Jul, p 2)

On 23 July Premier Zbigniew Messner received Zbigniew Dembowski, ambassador to the PRC (24 Jul, p 2) and on 25 July received Czeslaw Piotrowski, ambassador to Yugoslavia. (25-26 Jul, p 2)

On 22 July Jan Glowczyk, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Zbigniew Michalek, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, placed wreaths on Warsaw graves of Soviet soldiers (23 Jul p 8) and on the same day Politburo member Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak and Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, placed flowers at the Monument of Poland's Defenders. (23 Jul, p 8)

On 23 July Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski received Henryk Laszcz, ambassador to Mexico; Miroslaw Palasz, ambassador to Turkey, and departing Tunisian Ambassador Mohamed Mokkadem (24 Jul, p 2) and on 25 July attended a Warsaw reception for new judges. (27 Jul, p 2)

On 24 July Jozef Baryla, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, met with a delegation from the Arkhangelsk Oblast and with participants in the ZSMP summer camp near Gizycko (25-26 Jul, p 2) and on 27 July received the CPSU delegation from Stavropol. (28 Jul, p 2)

On 21 July Politburo Candidate Member Bogumil Ferensztajn met with Trzebinia metallurgical workers (23 Jul, p 2) and on 22 July attended a solemn meeting at Katowice. (23 Jul, p 2)

On 21 July Jan Glowcyzk, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, met with Warsaw mass media workers. (23 Jul, p 2)

On 21 July Politburo Candidate Member Janusz Kubasiewicz met with Warsaw Warynski plant workers. (23 Jul, p 2)

On 25 July Zbigniew Michalek, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, inspected a new grain elevator in Kochanowice, Czestochowa Voivodship. (27 Jul, p 2)

On 21 July Politburo Member Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak met with Brzeszcze coalminers. (23 Jul, p 2)

On 21 July Politburo Member Zygumunt Muranski met with Energepol plant workers in Czeladz. (23 Jul, p 2)

On 24 July Politburo Member Marian Orzechowski received departing Tunisian ambassador (25-26 Jul, p 2), on 27 July met with workers of the harvesting equipment plant in Plock (28 Jul, p 2), and on 28 July received new DPRK Ambassador Pak Sang-am. (29 Jul, p 2)

On 22 July Politburo Candidate Member Gabriela Rembisz, placed a wreath at the Poznan Army Monument (23 Jul, p 8) and on 25 July attended a Poznan ceremony to mark Cuba's National Day. (27 Jul, p 2)

On 21 July Politburo Member Zofia Stepien met with Czestochowa flax processing plant workers (23 Jul, p 2) and on 22 July attended a National Day ceremony in Czestochowa. (23 Jul, p 8)

On 21 July Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, met with Warszawa rolling plant workers in Warsaw (23 Jul, p 2) and on 23 July met with Polish economists. (24 Jul, p 2)

BRIEFS

FORTY AIDS CASES DIAGNOSED -- Warsaw, August 5 -- Forty people were found to carry HIV anti-bodies in Poland up to July 15, of whom three developed AIDS and died. It was determined that they remained abroad for a longer period of time earlier on. Secretary of the Council for AIDS attached to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare Jan Suchowiak who is also the director of the Department of Sanitary Inspection at the ministry told PAP; Systematic screening is being conducted throughout Poland. About 204 thousand blood donors and about 6 thousand people from the so-called high risk group have been screened up to June 30. Aside from the screening of blood donors the council is currently reviewing the possibility of starting screening on a broader scale of people arriving from countries known for their bad epidemiological situation in this respect. Those concerned would include, among others, foreign students in Poland and Polish employees returning from work on contracts from those countries. [Excerpt] [Warsaw PAP in English 1744 GMT 5 Aug 87 LD]

CEAUSESCU MEETS CONGOLESE DELEGATION IN NEPTUN

AU051809 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/8/1987 -- On Wednesday, August 5, President Nicolae Ceausescu received in Neptun resort the parliamentary delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo led by Jean Cangazandzou [spelling as received], chairman of the People's National Assembly, now on a visit to Romania.

The guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a friendly message and cordial wishes from the president of the People's Republic of the Congo, Col. Denis Sassou Nguesso.

In his turn, the Romanian head of state conveyed a warm salute and the best wishes of health and success to the president of the People's Republic of the Congo, of progress and prosperity to the friendly Congolese people.

Friendly messages were exchanged on the occasion between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Denis Sassou Nguesso.

Stress was laid during the talk on the relations of many-sided cooperation established and developing between Romania and the Congo, in the spirit of the understandings convenanted during top-level meetings in Bucharest and Brazzaville. It was assessed that favourable conditions existed to further expand Romanian-Congolese cooperation in various areas of activity, in the interest of both peoples, of international peace and cooperation.

Current aspects of the international life were also approached with emphasis on peace and disarmament questions. It was showed that at present everything possible should be done to halt the arms race and pass on to tangible measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place. It was stressed that the huge funds thus released should be used to ensure the faster progress of each country. Likewise, the need was underscored for an exclusively pacific, negotiated settlement of the conflicts in various parts of the world, the firm assertion of the policy of detente, independence and equal cooperation among all nations, a comprehensive solution to underdevelopment questions, including the questions of extremely big foreign debts that burden the developing countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's solidarity with the African peoples' fight against colonialism, racist, apartheid policy, for the consolidation of national independence and free, self-reliant development.

Emphasis was placed on the contribution parliaments and parliamentarians can and must make to bringing about a new course towards detente and disarmament in the international life, to establishing a climate of peace, security, confidence and cooperation in Europe, Africa and worldwide, to attaining all peoples' aspirations after freedom, independence and peace.

The interview was attended by Marin Ivascu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] and Ioan Salajan, chairman of the GNA Constitutional and Legal Commission.

Also present was Henri Bounda [spelling as received], charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Republic of the Congo to Romania.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 3 AUGUST PEC MEETING

AU041822 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0931 GMT 4 Aug 87

["Meeting of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/7/1987 -- Under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, a meeting of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee was held on Monday, August 3.

Attending were members of the government, first secretaries of county party committees, executives of ministries and central institutions, directors of central industrial departments, other cadres from various economic sectors.

The Executive Political Committee examined a report on the fulfillment of the plan for July and the measures required to integrally carry out the plan provisions for August and the third quarter of this year.

Based on the accounts and reports read by members of the government, ministers, executives of central industrial departments and first secretaries of county party committees, an in-depth and exigent analysis was made of how action had been taken to fulfil the plan for July and of the measures to be taken to implement plan provisions for August and the whole year. It was stressed that although some results scored in July had been good, superior to the ones obtained in the same period of last year, achievements as a whole had not been up to plan provisions, to the technical and human potential the national economy avails of.

Starting from the situation presented, Nicolae Ceausescu criticized the unsatisfactory activity carried out by executives of some ministries, central industrial departments and enterprises, by some county party committees, who had not worked in all firmness to operatively clarify and solve all the problems on which the fine unfolding of the July activity and the integral plan fulfilment had depended.

The party general secretary pointed, on this occasion too, to the particular responsibility incumbent on central industrial departments -- as plan nominees and basic units of the national economy -- in the proper husbanding and administration of the entrusted means, in the full implementation of the plan provisions. Central departments, ministries, county party committees were requested to take all measures as soon as possible to secure the integral fulfilment of the plan for August and to make up for arrears in the shortest possible delay. It was recommended to give special attention to the steady implementation of the physical production with all sorts.

Nicolae Ceausescu underscored that importance should be further attached to achieving high-quality export production with priority, securing the delivery in due time of the whole merchandise stock as provided for in the contracts concluded with foreign partners. It was stressed that the implementation of the planned production, of the export one in particular, should be daily checked. It was emphasized that central departments, enterprises should secure the utilization of the raw and subsidiary materials for the export production for this purpose exclusively. Nobody is allowed to consume raw materials for the export production for any other purposes.

The party general secretary requested ministries, central departments, party organs and organizations to work most responsibly to ensure the intensive use of machinery and plant, to perform current repairs and overhauling on time, for the strict observance of set consumption norms, the reduction of material expenditure, the diminution of stocks and their introduction into the economic circuit, for higher production performance and quality, higher productivity and economic efficiency. Special emphasis was placed on the need to apply the same norms and procedures set under the law for the reception and quality control of the nuclear-powered equipment in basic economic domains.

In investments -- where serious arrears still exist -- energetic measures were recommended for a higher work pace in building sites, both in construction works and equipment assembly, so as to recoup arrears and commission in time all objectives, considering that an important part of the planned production for this quarter of the year is to be achieved in the new units.

The party general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, assessed that all conditions were in place to achieve the planned tasks and asked that in each sector of activity, in each county, all forces, all working people, at head with the communists should be mobilized, production and the entire activity thoroughly organized, order, discipline and the sense of responsibility strengthened so as to steadily and integrally fulfil the plan at all indices, at higher quality and efficiency level.

The Executive Political Committee examined how the summer farm campaign had proceeded and the measures for the implementation of autumn farm works.

The data set forth showed that in a number of counties and farm units, big barley, wheat and other culture crops had been obtained owing to the observance of agrotechnical norms and the on-time and proper performance of farm operations. It was also assessed that in some counties and farm units action had not been taken most responsibly for the beginning in due time and steady unfolding of harvesting, the rigorous observance of set norms and technologies, of stipulated densities, which showed in smaller crops and the non-fulfilment of planned productions. [as received]

Considering the conclusions drawn from the current farm campaign, Nicolae Ceausescu asked county party organs, people's councils, county farm bodies, all people working in villages to further work most resolutely to intensify harvesting, gather, transport and store in the shortest possible delay the entire production of wheat, two-row barley, oats, other summer crops, by fully using all technical and human means. The party general secretary indicated that in each county and farming unit a high sense of responsibility should be shown for the correct evaluation of crops and the elimination of losses under any form, for the best performance of the second culture all over the planned area, for the most efficient use of irrigation systems, all water sources, for the exemplary preparation and unfolding the harvesting of other cultures -- sun flower, soya beans, sugar beets, potatoes, and vegetables, fruit and grapes. Deep summer ploughing should be done to cover the entire cleared area. Special attention should be given to the proper gathering and storage of fodder, the implementation of animal-breeding programs.

Generally speaking, starting from the conclusions drawn from the current harvesting campaign, all steps should be taken to prepare autumn sowing well, to ensure a proper density for each culture. In no county should wheat and barley density drop under 600 plants per square meter. The harvesting and storage of maize should be well prepared. The preparation of storehouses for maize should be concluded by August 25. [paragraph continues]

The party general secretary asked that lessons be learned from how work proceeded this year and firm measures be taken to ensure a fine organization of work, a proper, scientific evaluation of crops and the achievement of farm productions set under the plan, for the on-time gathering of autumn crops without losses and for the preparation of the next year's crops in best conditions.

The Executive Political Committee analyzed a report on the improvement of the system of insuring assets and persons. It was stressed that the insurance of assets and persons had been developing increasingly to the benefit of socialist units and working people. The fact was underscored that following the actions taken, the socio-economic function of insurance had grown, both in helping a better administration of material and money resources and in preventing damage.

Considering the results in the field as well as the changes having occurred in the volume and structure of farm output and in the value of the goods owned by the population, the Executive Political Committee approved the proposals regarding improvements in the system of insuring assets and people, in keeping with the changes having occurred in this country in point of economic and social development, in the first place in the area of agriculture, based on the considerable rise of the animal production and in the number of head. At the same time account was taken of the growth in the housing stock and of its modernization, of the greater possibilties created for the working people, through rises in their incomes, to buy further insurance. In the spirit of the proposals made new tariffs will be worked out and there will be revised the rules of insurance and modification of the clauses in the contracts. The improvement of insurance is meant to stimulate the farm cooperative units to fulfill and overfulfill production, and in the case of the population to create conditions for a more intense use of the insurance system.

The Executive Political Committee decided that all these measures regarding the iprovement of the insurance system should be widely discssed with the cooperative farmers, with the other working people, so that they may be well understood and applied. The fact was established that the new rules should be applied as of January first 1988.

Next, the Executive Political Committee examined the report on the evolution of the leading demographic phenomena in the first half of 1987, compared to the first half of 1986. The fact was stressed that over the first half of this year the natural growth of the population was larger than over the same interval last year. Setting out from the goals set in the demographic area, the Executive Political Committee asked the Superior Sanitary Council, the Ministry of Health and all the bodies concerned in this respect to further take all the measures in order to ensure the unflinching implementation of our party and state policy, to increase the birth rate and lower the infant death rate, to eliminate all unjustified abortions, to ensure an adequate rise in the growth of the population, a harmonious structure by groups of age, to improve the state of health and the average span of life, to maintain the vigour and youth of the whole nation.

The Executive Political Committee also looked into the report regarding the activity carried out in the first half of 1987 to solve the proposals, intimations, complaints and requests the working people addressed to the party leadership. The report stresses that over the interval work was done more firmly to find operative solutions to the proposals made by the working people, to improve activity in various working sectors, to remove the signaled shortcomings, to strengthen the socialist lawfulness and enhance responsibility in safeguarding and developing the national wealth.

The Executive Political Committee asked the county, municipal and communal party bodies, the managements of the central institutions, of the mass and public organizations, of the working people's councils to go on proving maximal responsibility and solicitude in solving the proposals, intimations and requests the working people address in letters and during audiences, in keeping with the party and state decisions, with the norms of socialist ethics and equity, thus once more stimulating the participation of the country's citizens in improving the economic and social activity.

'SUBSTANTIAL GROWTH' OF NATIONAL WEALTH REVIEWED

AU050831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0523 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/8/1987 -- Romania is 17 times richer today than in 1950 -- a synthetic expression of the efficient way in which the national work is used. The building of a unitary national economic complex in the years of socialism, with a technical-productive structure at a high level, reflects in the substantial growth of the national wealth which stands at 4,715 billion lei, of which nearly 3,000 billion lei worth of fixed assets. [sentence as received]

The scope of Romania's investment effort has been conspicuous from one five-year period to another, complying with its growing economic power, and being still more remarkable after the Ninth RCP Congress (1965) when about one-third of the national income has been consistently earmarked for the development fund. So, whereas the total investment volume amounted to only 6.3 billion lei in 1950 and in the first five-year periods to almost 362 billion lei, in the 1976-1985 interval it was worth well-nigh 880 billion lei and some 994 billion lei over 1981-1985 (calculated according to the same prices in the previous five-year period -- or 1,171 billion lei to the prices in 1985).

So can the powerful equipment of the national economy with productive and social fixed assets be explained. In the 1966-1985 interval alone, approximately 9,000 main production and infrastructure units were put into operation, and thousands upon thousands of other industrial units were re-equipped and updated.

Big investments were made in agriculture. In the past five-year period (1981-1985) they topped more than 2.5-fold the ones made in the 1951-1965 interval. At the end of 1985, 2,956,300 hectares were irrigated, which accounts for about 30 percent of country's arable area.

In the last 35 years the investment effort materialized in 5.5 million new jobs, of which 3.35 million after 1965. Furthermore, in the 1966-1986 interval 2,357,000 flats were built. These are only two of the coordinates which reflect the beneficial effects of the Romanian investment policy on a higher quality of the population's life.

The efficiency of investments has steadily grown. Statistics show that the national income rose in one invested lei from 1.54 lei in 1970 to 2.63 lei in 1975, and 3.04 lei in 1985. Telling is the increase of the national income in one lei spent on investments: in 1985, this indicator amounted to 6.74 lei as to 2.15 lei in 1970.

Romania continues to promote its substantial investment policy. In the current five-year period (1986-1990) an investment programme worth 1,400 billion lei is to be carried through. Over 840 billion lei of the total belong to industry and are meant first of all for energetics and the extractive industry. In the processing industry investments are channelled especially toward finalizing the projects started last year and updating the existing units. Furthermore, agriculture benefits from 210 billion lei.

In this five-year plan period, 750,000 flats are to be built, and so 2.5 million people will move to new dwellings.

All in all, under this five-year plan, some 900 production units will be commissioned, and in 1990 fixed assets in the Romanian economy will sum up 3,800 billion lei.

MODERNIZATION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY VIEWED

AU301316 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0922 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/7/1987 -- A reference research and development unit of the chemical and petrochemical industry, an outpost of Romania's technology and science -- that is how Bucharest's Chemical Research Institute is rated today. This institute -- five times honoured with the high "Hero of Socialist Labor" order -- is credited with the development and modernization of Romania's chemical industry: Hundreds of modern technologies for all of its subindustries were developed here over the years bringing to over 95 percentage of the chemicals production that is made with Romanian technologies, up from 30 in the 1970-1975 period.

The Bucharest institute's laboratory research was applied on a commercial scale, which led not only to a considerable growth and diversification of the production, but also to its modernization and renewal. In the five years spanning 1981-1985, more than 1,870 research themes were completed and over 1,100 new technologies were put to production, as the number of new products for all the branches of the national economy totalled 760. Moreover, the institute's research production units contributed over 1,200 fine chemicals, which helped cut down on imports.

The institute's engineering and research staff is now concerned to find the best possible uses for the heavy cuts of high sulfur content, crude oil shales and asphalt-base sand-stones, extract hydrocarbons from low-grade coals, highly processed natural gas, coking and wood tars, etc. A major effort will be to develop new catalysts and boost the efficiency of chemical processes, high-performance polymers (plastic materials, synthetic fibres and rubbers) and to increase the range of their uses, as well as raise the production of chemical fertilizers, including liquid. Non-conventional technologies will also be promoted to increase metal yields from concentrates, as new products with outstanding physical and chemical characteristics will be tested for use in electronics, microelectronics, electrical and nuclear power engineering and other high-tech industries. Fine and small-tonnage chemicals will also focus the attention of researchers.

ZEMLJARIC ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS 24 JULY

AU311630 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25-26 Jul 87 p 6

[Report on speech by FEC Vice President Janez Zemljaric at a joint session of the SFRY Assembly chambers on 24 July]

[Text] Instead of implementing the planned turnabout -- on which we decided in the resolution [on economic policy in 1987] -- from the very beginning of the year, the deviations in the economy and especially in spending have been such that it was necessary as early as February to adopt several incentive measures for the growth of production and exports and intervention measures to reduce the burden borne by the economy, as well as to reduce all kinds of spending within the real limits set by the resolution.

With this assessment FEC Vice President Janez Zemljaric began his opening speech to the delegates of the two chambers of the SFRY Assembly on economic trends in the first half of this year. He added that even after the measures had been adopted, there was no full and responsible involvement and unity but that, nevertheless, the measures on the whole contributed to checking the pronouncedly unfavorable trends in many important fields. This refers to the growth of production and exports as well as to the trends in spending.

According to Zemljaric, the pace of growth of public and common spending, of personal incomes, and of noneconomic investment slowed down in comparison with the beginning of the year. Employment increased above the planned rate but, unfortunately, predominantly in noneconomic activities. A reduction of the gap between supply and demand began to be manifested in the domestic market. Market mechanisms began to take effect and production factors began to be valued realistically with the implementation of the new accounting system, the dinar exchange rate policy, the rates of interest, and other things.

Below the Plan [subhead]

In the first half of the year industrial production had an insufficient and uneven rate of growth and increased 2.6 percent, while a growth of 3.5 percent was planned for this year. Agricultural production is running somewhat above the high level achieved last year, when growth amounted to 11 percent. The number of nights spent by foreign tourists increased 7.5 percent, and foreign exchange inflow from tourism increased 30 percent. By 20 July the overall increase of exports amounted to 5.4 percent and of hard currency exports to 17 percent. Overall imports decreased 3.5 percent and imports of production materials about 9 percent. The economy was nevertheless relatively well supplied with imported production materials. The ratio of export prices to domestic prices in trade with industrially developed countries improved for the first time in years and economic interest in exports began to increase again.

Speaking about some of the key sectors in which the trends essentially diverged from the plan, the FEC vice president pointed out that concern is particularly caused because the overall anti-inflationary concept of economic policy is not being implemented. For the tirst time we face a three-digit rate of inflation. The foreign exchange liquidity of the country has again deteriorated. The efficiency and the quality of economic operations are falling.

Zemljaric then spoke more extensively about the country's foreign economic relations, making the key statement that the balance of payments position has been essentially undermined and that meeting the commitments to foreign countries has become difficult. Explaining the reasons, he recalled that as early as in 1986, when exports were insufficient, a considerable shortage of foreign exchange arose because of the restraint displayed by foreign financial markets toward our banks. Therefore, $1.5 billion of the principal of foreign loans was repaid in excess of what was borrowed.

Foreign Reserves Reduced [subhead]

Such trends continued in the first half of this year, when in addition there occurred a deferment of the realization of the second stage of debt rescheduling. In this period, the outflow increased by an additional $400 million. At the same time, the foreign exchange payments received for otherwise increased exports of goods and services were about $630 million less than in the same period last year. This is because sales of goods and services on credit are increasing in complex foreign economic conditions and because a portion of foreign exchange continues to be kept abroad in contravention of regulations. Associated labor organizations increasingly conclude export contracts according to special arrangements, the consequence of which is that foreign exchange inflow is reduced and difficulties increase, Zemljaric stressed.

In the first half of the year, Zemljaric said, withdrawals from the citizen's foreign exchange accounts were about $550 million greater than in the same period last year. This was to a great extent caused by, among other things, investors and savers being frequently upset without justification as a result of various kinds of disinformation for which there was no foundation, for we have clearly and firmly decided to further stimulate foreign exchange savings.

Considering that this year about $300 million less in new foreign loans were used than planned, the FEC vice president summed up that the increased foreign exchange outflow, reduced borrowing, and increased retention of foreign exchange abroad caused a considerable shortage of foreign exchange funds. The consequence was a certain delay in payments to foreign countries, the holding back of current payments for imports, and a reduction of foreign exchange reserves. Unfortunately, unpaid claims on several developing countries and the claims balance on the clearing accounts were increasinf at the same time, although much more slowly than last year. The chief reason for, and source of, the foreign exchange shortage and the present difficulties in foreign liquidity lies basically in the nonimplementation of the planned foreign exchange inflow.

At the middle of July this year, Zemljaric stated, the unpaid commitments that had fallen due on foreign loans amounted to $179 million. Commercial banks are also late in current payments amounting to about $350 million. These amounts do not include the repayment of $240 million in principal postponed in recent agreement with foreign banks.

There followed, as Zemljaric pointed out, the FEC measures to improve foreign liquidity. Income motivation for the export of goods and services to the hard currency area has been increased through the refunding of customs duties and dues and through the dinar exchange rate policy, which now includes a 10-percent positive active margin. The entitlements to payments for imports have been made dependent on the actual and increased foreign exchange inflow of associated labor organizations. The conditions under which the time limit for keeping foreign exchange abroad may be extended have been made stricter. More favorable conditions will also be provided for associated labor organizations wanting to borrow abroad to import goods and equipment. [paragraph continues]

Improvements have also been proposed in financing the imports of crude oil and medicines. Interest rates on foreign exchange deposits have been increased and the purposes for which dinar loans are granted if foreign exchange is definitely sold have been expanded. Other measures under preparation.

About Debts in September [subhead]

A period is coming in which our foreign economic commitments will considerably increase, and about 76 percent of the total Yugoslav medium-term and long-term hard currency debt should be repaid in about 5 years; this debt amounted to $17,830,000,000 on 31 December 1986. Regular repayments of the principal and the interest due in the next few years would take more that 50 percent of the foreign exchange earnings, even under conditions of extraordinary export results.

Under the conditions of more and more restricted financial world markets, this would certainly render normal reproduction in the Yugoslav economy impossible and would prevent its technological development, and it would especially endanger the ability of the economy to restructure itself more rapidly and to turn increasingly to exports. These reasons impose the necessity that the pace of our debt repayment be reconsidered. Therefore, all the aspects of Yugoslavia's foreign liquidity and its relations with all the classes of creditors are being studied and the development requirements and export possibilities examined. Preliminary talks on these questions have been started with commercial banks, with some creditor governments, and with the IMF. At the beginning of September the FEC will propose appropriate measures for the long-term consolidation of our commitments to foreign countries.

Judging by Zemljaric's assessment, the economy is not distinguished by an increase in the efficiency and quality of business operations. In the past months of this year the productivity of labor and efficiency were even below last year's level. Unproductive employment is growing, and the volume is increasing of exported goods that are returned because contracts have not been kept and quality is unsuitable.

Announcing new measures, Zemljaric mentioned the improvement of some provisions in the Law on Gross Revenue and Income, especially the section on revaluation, as well as the initiatives to improve the Law on Foreign Exchange Dealings. Proposals for changes in the overall financial-monetary and banking system are also under preparation. A draft of a needed reform in housing and public services will also be completed in September.

Spending Reduced by 10 Percent [subhead]

Speaking about the credit and money policy, Zemljaric warned that it is not acceptable that the money supply should continue to cover a large part of unprofitable production and to compensate for a low proportion of working capital, that tolerance is shown for large sums of money being tied up in inventories and that in this way scope is provided for a futher growth of all kinds of spending. In September measures will be proposed for further eliminating irregular sources of money and credit and for strengthening the financial legal system and financial discipline.

In Zemljaric's assessment the accounting system is still applied inconsistently, and exemptions or other forms of postponement of its application are being sought. Because of this, the expected improvements in the financial system and the stabilization of the economy have failed to appear. Instead of clearing, reducing, and covering the deficits and dubious debts, uncovered internal debts and fictitious claims continue to mount. The cumulative sum of uncovered foreign exchange losses in the banking system and predominantly in the National Bank of Yugoslavia and in associated labor organizations amounts to more than 10,000 billion dinars according to present accounts.

Budget Reduction [subhead]

Referring in particular to the federal budget difficulties, Zemljaric presented an estimate: If all the federal budget spending departments' entitlements set by the law and the social plan and if all the requests received to refund moneys to self-managing interest communities for disability and pension insurance for last year were to be met, this year's federal budget should be increased by 69 percent. Such an increase would boost the budget from 6.5 to 7.3 percent of the social product and the budget would assume a significant proportion of the cause of inflation.

Therefore, the readjustment of the budget, Zemljaric said, is prepared on a lower level than imposed by the legal and other entitlements and obligations now in force. I may point out the example of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense which, proceeding from the complexity of the situation and the difficulties we face in obtaining funds for the federal budget, analyzed all the possibilities for cutting back the programs and for savings in the Yugoslav People's Army budget this year and took measures to reduce expenditure by 5 percent.

The plan and the material capacities are still being exceeded in financing public and common needs, Zemljaric stressed. Real growth of this spending amounted to 4.5 percent at the end of the first half of the year in comparison with the same period last year, but it was planned that it should be below the real growth of the social product. A major part if this spending -- the 65 percent exempted from restrictions -- increased as much as 17 percent in real terms. The FEC is studying proposed measures that would reduce the overall expenditure for financing public and common needs in the country by about 10 percent in the second half of the year.

The inflationary pressure of personal incomes was less pronounced than last year. However, in Zemljaric's words it is of essential importance that a consistent implementation of the revenue and personal incomes distribution policy in the second half of the year in keeping with the real growth of revenue and of the productivity of labor be ensured through the implementation of social accords and self-managing general acts on the distribution of personal incomes.

As early as this month measures will be proposed to curb inflation in the coming period. It remains our basic orientation that under the conditions of such rises of inflation, we do not abandon the premise that factors of production should be valued realistically and that prices should be formed according to market conditions. Zemljaric remarked, however, that where one would begin forming prices according to market conditions, one should at the same time ensure the conditions for free imports of these products, along with an appropriate customs protection. Uniform price formation rules would be set up in vertical production sets, from the prices of raw materials up to the final products. At the same time we would strengthen the activities of the defense mechanisms in credit and monetary policy and taxation policy with additional economic instruments. [paragraph continues]

The volume of the direct price control measures will be reduced in proportion to the realization of these conditions, and the controls should be restricted to the fields where markets are not in equilibrium, where monopolistic behavior exists, and where the protection of the standard of living is at stake. The implementation of the orientation toward affirming the market and real economy may initially cause price disturbances, but this will certainly contribute to greater market selection in a short time and to a reduction in price increases over the long term.

Because of the great influence of price increases on the standard of living and the cost of living, Zemljaric said, it has been agreed that the republics and provinces should prepare programs of measures for the protection of the standard of living of the most endangered sections of the population; the measures included in the programs must incorporate the obligations of associated labor organizations, local communities, communes, and cities.

A large part of social activities at the present time, in Zemljaric's words, is predominantly directed in a direction that is unproductive in the long run: the postponement of necessary changes, various kinds of redistribution, the preservation of acquired positions and entitlements, various exemptions; the weakening of market, economic motivating, and coercive factors; and the strengthening of autarkic behavior and of administrative regulation. This means a neglect of the stabilization and development interests of Yugoslavia. Therefore, it is even more important that we maintain patience and reality in assessing the possible results and that we enhance our efforts for initiating a more efficient general social mobilization along the line of the stabilization program.

Proceeding from this, there is in the FEC's view no justification for a departure from the set directions of the development and economic policies. There exist realistic possibilities that by the end of the year we may carry out the major part of the tasks set in the resolution, especially in the sectors of production, exports, and spending, and thus provide more stable conditions for a more successful overcoming of inflation. Therefore, we are not setting in motion an initiative for amending the resolution for this year but propose additional measures, which I have spoken about, with the aim of implementing the resolution to the greatest possible degree, FEC Vice President Janez Zemljaric said at the conclusion of his introductory speech.

LCY PRESIDIUM PREPARES KOSOVO WORK PROGRAM

AU031928 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jul 87 p 4

[Text] Belgrade, Jul (TANJUG) -- Adopting the operative program on implementing the ninth LCY Central Committee plenum conclusions on Kosovo, the LCY Central Committee Presidium made the first step toward realizing the goals of this exceptionally important party plenum. Unlike most previous documents, this document is characterized by concreteness. Tasks, people responsible for their implementation, and time limits by which they should be implemented are clearly defined in 25 points. The majority of obligations should be carried out by the end of the year while a number of them, as was stated at the ninth plenum, require a longer period of worktime.

The Presidium obligated itself to review in time all topical ideopolitical issues concerning the situation in Kosovo and to ensure a unified LCY action on the basis of the aforementioned conclusions. [paragraph continues]

This among other things means that the top party organ will have more of a direct insight into the work of the Kosovo and Serbian LC organizations and organs, follow the implementation of the conclusions, and undertake the measures of ideopolitical responsibility in case the conclusions are not better implemented. The program states that at least twice a year the Presidium will inform the Central Committee about the achieved results and, if required, recommend suitable measures.

Specific Obligations and Time Limits [subhead]

The Presidium will pay particular attention to the realization of specific tasks designed to achieve full ideological and active unity of the LC in evaluating and solving all problems in Kosovo. Efforts will be made to remove the current vacillations in the LC policy for a faster, more efficient, and more resolute stabilization of the situation in the province. With that aim, the Presidium will work on overcoming possible differences between the Serbian LC organs and the Kosovo LC organs regarding implementing some of the tasks if these tasks are not effectively overcome in the Serbian LC Central Committee. A specially formed group will work directly on the realization of these tasks while the Presidium will continuously discuss these matters starting in October of this year until the 14th LCY Congress.

By October the Presidium will assess the realization of the programs of the ideopolitical activity of the Serbian LC and the Kosovo LC on developing brotherhood, unity, equality, and socialist self-managing togetherness, and on curbing Albanian nationalism and separatism. Next fall the agenda of the top party organ will also contain the assessment of the fight against nationalist attempts to create an anti-Albanian mood in Yugoslavia. With that aim in mind it will be necessary for the Central Committee, Provincial Committee, and the Committees of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army to very thoroughly examine the situation in their own domain.

Moreover, the operative program states that the Presidium will provide direct help to the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee on realizing ideopolitical differentiation on the basis of point 18 of the LCY Central Committee Conclusions. At the end of September the LCY Central Committee Presidium will discuss the results of the working group, which should by that time establish whether allegations against Fadilj Hodza are founded or not.

The Presidium will particularly discuss the realization of the ideopolitical responsibility of the leading LC cadre and members and delegates and delegations in the institutions of the political system. The Presidium requires the LC members in the SAWPY federal conference, particularly the LCY Central Committee delegation, to start an initiative on establishing and realizing a concrete program of the SAWPY's sociopolitical involvement in the struggle for the stabilization and further development of intranational relations.

Program for Halting Emigration [subhead]

By the end of the year the ideopolitical issues regarding the activities of the young generation, particularly their economic and social position, will be discussed in cooperation with an appropriate LCY Central Committee commission.

The Presidium will work through the responsible SFRY Assembly organs and other federal organs and organizations on the preparation and realization of a Yugoslav program for halting emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and the return of those who emigrated but want to return and live and work in Kosovo.

The program particularly requires the communists in federal administrative organs, legislature, and other state organs to consistently realize the tasks that refer to the joint work of federal organs and the organs of the SR of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo on curbing hostile activities from the position of Albanian nationalism and separatism. The major obligations are to resolutely solve the problems of disturbed constitutionality and legality in the work of responsible organs in the territory of Kosovo. This means that all disputes and all appeals, which refer to the realization of the rights and freedom of the working people and citizens in this province, ought to be solved in the shortest possible time.

The Presidium will, through the SFRY Assembly and the delegates' system as a whole, start an initiative on undertaking more resolute measures of social control and supervision of the state organs' work regarding the realization of tasks on strengthening the constitutionality and legality in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

By June next year the policy of the fastest possible development of Kosovo will be analyzed and criticially evaluated, particularly in self-managing integration and the linking of the Kosovo economy with the economy of Serbia and other parts of the country, in scientific and technological development and the more intensive involvement of the Kosovo economy in scientific and technological progress. In the same period an examination will be made of the financial consolidation of the province's economy and banks, as well as of the realization of an active population policy and the demographic development of Kosovo as an important element of the total socioeconomic development of the province.

Language, Textbooks, Information [subhead]

By November the Presidium will start an initiative whereby the FED and the SFRY Assembly will examine the realization of socioeconomic and social development of Kosovo and will, in accordance with real possibilities, establish additional measures for overcoming the accumulated problems and consistent implementation of the policy of the fastest possible development of Kosovo.

A special task was set to establish the extent to which language equality and the official use of the languages of the peoples and nationalities of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in certain federal organs are regulated in the legal system and in accordance with the SFRY Constitution. Necessary measures for an urgent harmonization of normative provisions and practice with the SFRY Constitution will be undertaken on the basis of this analysis.

In conjunction with the Serbian LC Central Committee and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, the LCY Central Committee Presidium will engage all communists in relevant educational organs and institutions in charge of publishing textbooks to prepare thoroughly and in a timely fashion programs, textbooks, books, and all other organizational and material prerequisites for the most effective introduction of bilingual education in Kosovo.

The Presidium obligated its Commission for Propaganda and Information Activity to regularly follow media reports on the activities regarding the implementation of the ninth LCY Central Committee plenum conclusions. In that respect one should particularly examine the responsibility of newspapers that treat some problems in Kosovo in a sensational manner. An initiative should be started so that all major newspapers that do not have their permanent offices in the province open them as soon as possible.

The adopted Operative Program of the LCY Central Committee Presidium for the realization of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Plenum Conclusions, however good and concrete it may be, will be impossible to realize unless similar programs are made by other sociopolitical organizations and organs on all levels. According to the current predictions, the LC Central Committees and the Vojvodina LD Provincial Committee will adopt their programs in September which will, undoubtedly, help the faster realization of the program of the LCY Central Committee and the conclusions of the ninth LCY Central Committee plenum.

LCY'S KRUNIC SPEAKS AT CROATIAN LC ANNIVERSARY

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[Text] Samobar, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- The past period of the revolutionary struggle and the socialist construction has affirmed that the decisions of the Fourth Conference of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia on the foundation of national communist parties was of historical significance. The foundation of the Communist Party of Croatia was a new step in the development of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, which opened up the way to the popular masses and equipped the Communists for the successful solution of the tasks set before them. Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed this in a speech in Samobor today at festivities to mark the 50th anniversary of the holding of the founding congress of the Communist Party of Croatia.

It should be stressed, Krunic added, that such a policy of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia did not destroy its unity and action capability as some people are attempting to demonstrate today. The aim was not the creation of a federal party organization but, on the contrary, the strengthening of its influence throughout the whole territory of Yugoslavia. The fact is that at the founding congress the need for strengthening democratic centralism was strongly emphasized and the idea of "the party division of Yugoslavia" was frimly rejected.

The call for a principled and consistent solution to the national question prior to World War II gave the Communist Party of Yugoslavia the strength of a genuine party of the masses at a time of national schism and fratricide, Krunic continued. The platform of the liberation struggle would have been no more than a hopeless appeal if it had not contained convincing and genuine means toward national liberation, and if the slogan "Brotherhood and Unity" had not been consistently implemented and developed.

Stressing that through the enormous efforts of all our working people in the entire postwar period of socialist construction, in almost all areas of social life, a very rapid and dynamic material, cultural and social development was achieved in our country, Krunic recalled that, no matter how critical we are, we cannot overlook that self-management is a great material force -- as a form of consciousness, a way of thinking and everyday practice.

However, he added, out of this dynamic development there also arose certain social discrepancies that in recent years have been exacerbated by the economic crisis and the stagnation in the development of socialist self-management.

With the long-term economic stabilization program, the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress, and the social development plans, we have established on a united basis a program for overcoming the economic crisis based on greater reliance on our own forces, the utilization of all factors of production and the available material resources. However, despite these clear orientations, the overall socioeconomic situation is still hampered by various selfish interests, compromises, delays, and differing interpretations in the implementation of established policy. Such behavior does not contribute to the solution of our increasingly serious problems and the realization of the established development aims.

The LCY bears the greatest responsibility for the liberation of creative potentials, the more rapid implementation of stances, and for encouraging greater work and results, Krunic stressed. It is unacceptable that in the implementation of the stabilization policy and congress tasks we are endlessly exhausting ourselvess in the analysis, explanation and exposition of our socioeconomic reality.

Illustrating this by the slowness with which the self-managing processes of pooling labor and resources on the unified Yugoslav market and the adoption of joint programs for the development of production and exports are taking place, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium noted that an enormous amount of time is being lost here. The LC should today be focusing its activity, in keeping with the congress commitments, on the realization of wholesale changes in the economic system, the development and economic policies, and on the consistent realization of the established aims of social development.

Noting that further socioeconomic development can be achieved only with the greater and more specific involvement of working people in all cells of society, Krunic added that measures of economic and development policy must also contribute to a far greater extent to the more rapid pooling and self-managing integration of the economy on income-related foundations. Only with the consistent application and observance of economic mechanisms in business operations, the rational utilization of resources, more intensive and better quality work, the application of modern scientific and technological achievements, and with considerably greater reliance on professional and capable cadres, can our economy and society achieve greater results in business activities and win the battle against the inflationary generation of income, he specified.

It is possible to curb inflation, according to Krunic, with a series of synchronized measures such as increasing the efficiency of economic activities, strengthening the material basis of associated labor, reducing the appropriations from income, eliminating expenditures not realistically covered, and so forth. Stressing that the generator of inflation is present in all -- from the loss-makers in associated labor to the consumers in the federation -- he added that we are paying too much for its multiple negative effects. We should not, however, permit the struggle against inflation to be borne by the working class alone; all society must be involved in the realization of this task through a complete package of anti-inflationary measures.

Recalling the positive results achieved last year in distribution, employment and labor productivity, and the growth in exports and industrial production recorded in the first half of 1987, Krunic said that some important elements of the economic policy for this year are nevertheless not being realized, such as the reduction of inflation, the unburdening of the economy, the lowering of the unemployment level, and so forth.

If there are not important changes in practice and an increase in the responsibility of all social factors, particularly LC members, in carrying out their obligations, we cannot expect more significant advances in overcoming the economic difficulties. We are entering a difficult period of development, he warned. It is not our fate that it should become worse and more difficult for us. How it will be depends on us.

Noting that there are too many of those who are not prepared to give up the convenience of unrealistic expenditure, Krunic said that the "first issue" is for the LC, the trade union federation, the SAWP, and all subjective forces to conduct an organized and determined action aimed at the reduction of expenditures. This includes both a reduction in budget expenditure at all levels and also some untouched areas of general and joint expenditure. Calling for economy in every environment, he said that celebrations, monuments, public building projects, travel, subsidies, expenses, and so forth must all come "under close examination." This also includes voluntary contributions with which it is easy to erect public buildings that are later difficult to maintain.

Some 700-800 buses travel the roads of the Balkans to Istanbul on a weekly basis. There are 23 million Yugoslavs, and we make 30 million journeys abroad, he noted. Business trips, of which there are many and account for $164 million, are rightly criticized, but journeys by citizens account for $2.5 billion. How far would it go if we were to spend one half of this sum within the country, Krunic asked, adding that our discipline in saving of foreign exchange, energy and so forth, unlike the richer countries, is not our strong point.

Noting that the essential changes in the socioeconomic and political system cannot stop with FEC and SFRY Assembly measures, Krunic said that they will be possible if they prevail in the consciousness and practice of everyone, if their main thrust is directed against the techno-bureaucratic usurpation of power and decisionmaking over the resources of associated labor. With social difficulties there also appear pressures for retrogressive changes, toward a centralist model of government, he noted. These "changes" are, of course, not our program orientation, and neither are those that would result in the restoration of capitalist relations. Changes should not lead to the strengthening of the power of the state, nor of the bureaucracy, nor to any form of disenfranchisement of the working class -- they are an imperative of socialist self-management and the federal system and serve its more rapid development and better functioning.

The 13th LCY Congress powerfully reaffirmed the united stance that all institutional and normative solutions borne out in practice should be subjected to critical reexamination. The starting point for changes in the normative part of the constitution, he stressed, speaking about activities for changes in the constitution, and the Law on Associated Labor, is the unanimously accepted social orientation that its basic principles should not be changed.

The changes should facilitate the more rapid development of production forces, the observance of economic laws, the reduction of normativism, the more rational functioning of the institutions of the socioeconomic and political system, and the more efficient realization of constitutionality and legality. The lasting crisis and the changes in the economic system starkly impose the need for legality, the prevention of the phenomena of bribes, corruption, the violation of regulations, and the acquisition of wealth without labor, Krunic said.

The awareness must strengthen in the LC and among Communists that the more rapid development of socialist self-management depends on the involvement of the LC and its ability to mobilize all social forces on the tasks set forth. The measure of a Communist is not in social activity at meetings and in fine words, just as it is not in passivity or quasi-criticism. Communists are measured by their application in their job, in their work in resolving everyday tasks, and in personal examples. All these are old, well-known truths that need to be reaffirmed today in the process of sharp differentiation within the LC, Krunic stressed.

It is the duty of Communists to wage uncompromisingly the struggle against all antisocialist and antiself-managing ideologies that are endeavoring, under the guise of a struggle for the democratization and humanization of relations in society, to divert us from the socialist, self-managing course of development. It is certain that working people and citizens cannot and do not wish to accept the ideology of the forces that were defeated in the national liberation struggle, or the ideology of various bureaucratic forces, and the pseudo-liberal ideas of the bourgeois right.

By disparaging the results in the construction of our society the advocates of such ideas are attempting to compromise everything -- from the national liberation struggle to the LCY and Josip Broz Tito, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said. All these are manifestations of classic counterrevolutionary activity, that should not be described as opposition tricks. The defense of the system and of the gains of the revolution does not, of course, begin with sanctions -- it presupposes a struggle for the material and democratic development of socialist self-management -- but the laws are also a means of defending the system.

We are aware that today, just as 50 years ago, the struggle for the equality, brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities is a constituent part of our socialist revolution, Krunic said. Although we have achieved exceptionally great results in the solution of the national question, we have never, nor do we today, react to this as though it were something that had been resolved for ever, rather we are constantly approaching it afresh, developing and enriching it.

In the LCY and in society as a whole we are proceeding from the unanimous assessment, Krunic stressed, that for the further development of our society one of the priority tasks is the consistent implementation of the stances on the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and solidarity in Kosovo. Although visible results have been achieved recently, we cannot be satisfied while the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under duress continues, and while all working people are not ensured full personal, material and property security.

The determined implementation of ideopolitical differentiation, in the realization of the tasks of the political platform, the congress resolution and the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee, is one of the key tasks and an essential prerequisite for the ideopolitical equipping of the LC and the successful realization of established policy. All social forces mut be engaged in the consistent settling of accounts with nationalists, because only with united and wholesale action and with the full mobilization of all social factors will we resolve the complex problems in Kosovo. We should no longer be in any doubt about this, Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in conclusion.

VOJVODINA PRESIDENCY ON CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

AU051600 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jul 87 p 6

[M. Karadzic report: "Proposal to Initiate Amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina"]

[Text] Novi Sad, 29 Jul -- At its session held today the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Vojvodina adopted the proposal for initiating changes in the Constitution of the SAP of Vojvodina and decided to refer it to the Assembly of the SAP of Vojvodina.

The Presidency issued a statement that says it was assessed that the conditions -- which represent the demands of the workers' class and all working people and citizens for a further development and advancement of the political system of socialist self-management -- are ripe for initiating amendments to the Constitution of the SAP of Vojvodina.

The Presidency is of the opinion that one should make those changes in the normative part of the Constitution of the SAP of Vojvodina that would consistently express and ensure the strengthening of the workers' class and working people's power, expand self-managing rights and responsibilities and the freedom of working people and citizens, extend the equality among peoples and nationalities, and ensure a stable development of the Yugoslav socialist self-managing community. The statement further adds that the Presidency of the SAP of Vojvodina has sent to the Provincial Assembly its opinion -- expressed during the discussion about the proposal for initiating changes in the Constitution of the SR of Serbia -- concerning the draft proposal of the Serbian Presidency regarding the initiations of amendments to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia. The Presidency's view was established on the basis of broad consultations, and represents information on the current activities in the SAP of Vojvodina regarding the harmonization of views on the direction and content of changes in the normative part of the Constitution of the SR of Serbia as well as information about the existence of different views not accorded during the discussion on establishing the proposal for initiating changes in the Constitution of the SR of Serbia. The Presidency of the SAP of Vojvodina concluded that in some cases its proposals and views were not accepted and that therefore the proposal of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia to intiate amendments to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia was not an expression of joint views.

The end of the statement points out that the Presidency of the SAP of Vojvodina is of the opinion that the joint work should continue on harmonizing views in order to overcome differences expressed in the hitherto work on the preparations of the proposal for initiating amendments to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia.

PEC WORKERS STAGE SECOND STRIKE WITHIN MONTH

LD051445 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Pristina, 5 Aug (TANJUG) -- Because of low incomes, 100 workers of the Poljoprivreda basic organization of associated labor in Vitomirica near Pec have stopped work for the second time this month. Workers of this basic organization of associated labor refused to continue working even after holding talks with sociopolitical structures of the Pec Municipality.

They also refused to accept a personal income of 20,000 dinars, which in any case was 2 weeks late in reaching them. Because of the cessation of work, about 400 young cows and calves have not been fed. If the work stoppage also continues today, the cattle could die.

The reason for the work stoppage is the irregular payment of the guaranteed personal income at the level of the province, which is 46,000 dinars.

BRIEFS

AIDS CASES NOTED -- Belgrade, July 29 (TANJUG) -- A total of 12 AIDS cases has been registered in Belgrade since August 1985, when the first case appeared. A total of 264 persons -- 90 per cent of whom [are] intravenous drug users -- tested positive to the virus in Yugoslavia's capital. So far, the disease has claimed six lives in the country. All those with the disease belong to the high-risk groups -- five are drug users, three are homosexuals, two promiscuous heterosexuals and two hemophiliacs. The afflicted drug users can be regarded as "Yugoslav cases" since five others caught the disease outside Yugoslavia and two were treated with imported blood derivatives. In order to reduce the danger of the spread of the disease among drug users, the city committee for health has decided that metadon could be administered at the Belgrade drug prevention and treatment centre to those addicts who tested positive to the virus. The city health authorities believe that accurate information is so far the only efficient measure in the struggle against AIDS and the medical service has joined forces with education and social protection institutions, the media and the socio-political community in spreading information about the disease. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0407 GMT 29 Jul 87 LD]

INCREASE IN EXPORTS -- Belgrade, July 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav exports recorded a 5 per cent rise in the first half of this year. The growth rate, although somewhat lower in July, is still comparatively high. Latest reports by the Federal Statistical Office say that five billion 734 million dollars' worth of goods was exported this year, 5.4 per cent more than in the same period last year. In period until July 20, exports to the convertible currency markets reached four billion 217 million dollars -- 16.7 per cent up on the same period last year. Exports to the clearing dollar markets have shown no major change and are still about 17 per cent down. Goods valued at six billion 558 million dollars were imported over the January 1-July 20 period, 3.5 per cent down from the same period last year. Imports from the convertible currency markets practically remained on the same level, while those from the clearing dollar markets fell by 12.8 per cent. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 28 Jul 87 LD]